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Soviet-Japan Fisheries Pact Postponed by Moscow Action; Retort to Anti-Red Combine

Russia In Sharp Protest To Tokyo on Accord With Germany

Pact Into Discard

Japan Loses Privileges to Fish in Russian Waters Long Negotiated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 21—The signature of the Russo-Japanese fisheries agreement scheduled for Friday has been indefinitely postponed by the Soviets.

This action is apparently due directly to disclosure of the German-Japenese agreement. The fisheries agreement offered the Japanese substantial concessions and its postponement indicates that the Japanese may have traded the substance for the shadow.

Renewal Arranged

After long negotiations between the Soviet Union and Japan, it was announced Nov. 9 that an eight-year renewal of the fisheries agreement had been completed. The new agreement was to be immediately initialed and then formally signed by the two Governments.

Since the great bulk of Japanese sea foods—so important to the people—comes from waters off Eastern Siberia, the completion of this agrement was highly important to Japan. The fisheries accord was hailed by both capitals as the beginning of a better rapprochement between the two peoples.

Others to Follow

Other unsettled problems, such as the Japanese oil concessions on Sakhalin island and the Manchoukuan border dispute, were to be taken up next, with high hopes for amicable settlement.

Japanese fishing rights in Russian waters date from the Treaty of Portsmouth, which guaranteed these rights to Japan along the shores of the Japan, Okhotsk and Bering seas.

The most recent agreement of several regulatory accords was signed at Moscow Aug. 13, 1932, by Koki Hirota, then Ambassador to Moscow, now Prime Minister of Japan.

Explanation Unsatisfactory

Moscow now threatens to show an uncompromising attitude in the fisheries matter and in the Siberian-Manchurian boundary negotiations, since from Moscow's viewpoint the German-Japanese agreement evidences a failure on its conciliatory policy toward Tokyo. The Soviet Government has informed the Japanese Government Thursday that the official explanation on the German agreement is unsatisfactory and Moscow declares that the so-called struggle only against Communism is "but a mask for some other purpose not intended for publication."

Dr. Constantine Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador at Tokyo, added that the agreement "seriously endangers Soviet-Japanese relations."

Military Victory Seen

Independent observers suspect that the Japanese military has again overridden the Foreign Office in the German agreement.

Premier Hirota had successfully improved relations with the Soviets so that the non-aggression treaty was confidently anticipated by impartial observers. The German agreement has now upset this prospect.

The period of improved Soviet-Japanese relations is apparently closed, at least temporarily.

Japan's pact with Germany stirs Russians: Page 3.

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japan's Fisheries

Map Shows Valuable Territory Where Japan Exercised Rights to Fish in Soviet Waters, Through Agreement With Moscow

Machine Curb A. F. of L. Plan To Aid Jobless

Unions Back Legislation To Limit Installation Of New Equipment

Licenses Proposed

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 21—Organized labor will attack the unlimited extension of new machinery at the next session of Congress, seeking to check the displacement of workers by invention, it is announced by I. M. Ornburn, chairman of the committee on legislation of the American Federation of Labor convention, now in progress here.

The tilt with the machine which labor plans will be its first at Washington, D. C., and will make one of the federation's principal aims.

License to Be Weapon

Federal licensing of the manufacture of goods shipped in interstate commerce supplies the instrument through which the curb on technological unemployment will be sought.

Either an amendment will be added to the O'Mahoney bill for licensing or a separate licensing measure will be introduced.

"Mass production has brought entirely new problems into the ranks of organized labor," commented Mr. Ornburn, who is secretary-treasurer of the union label trades department of the A. F. of L., with offices at the national capital. "We are not opposed to new machinery, but we want it used as a tool of the worker and not as a detriment.

"We shall ask for regulation of the use of new machinery in any industry going to an excess so that no more will be introduced until the slack of unemployed workers in other industries is taken up.

"The principal objective we have is to get all these unemployed people of today back to work in private industry. We realize the Government cannot continue as an employer on the scale that was required in the depression emergency.

"Hours also must be reduced, we believe, until all the workers who are fit are taken back."

Under a federal licensing law, such as that proposed by Senator O'Mahoney, every manufacturer doing an interstate business would be required to take out a license and register with the Department of Commerce.

The ingenious brake which legislative leaders of the A. F. of L. have devised against what they would consider the too-rapid progress of the machine adds something new to the scope of the original O'Mahoney bill. The purpose of the bill is to use licensing to establish minimum wages, maximum hours, stop unfair trade practices, prevent child labor, etc.

Machinery Census

"Under the amendments we propose, every licensed manufacturer would be required to give the exact number of employees, and for the first time in American industrial history would also be asked for an accounting on new machinery he installed," explained Mr. Ornburn.

"Until an accurate census is ob-

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Scots Peer's 'Army' Exempt From New Ban

EDINBURGH, Nov. 21 (AP)—Law or no law, the "Duke of Atholl's Little Army" cannot be abolished.

When Great Britain's public order bill receives final sanction from Parliament, all political uniforms and private armies will be banned in the empire—except the kilted Atholl Highlanders.

Their immunity to the law dates from 1845, when Queen Victoria, on her first visit to Scotland, granted the Duke of Atholl's grandfather a royal patent.

Victoria, it is said, was so delighted with the 200 kilted clansmen, armed with old Scottish battle-axes, that she suggested they be converted into a standing army and presented with regimental colors.

Although the Atholl Highlanders never have appeared in the army list, the War Office recognizes their existence.

In feudal times, when the Highlanders were organized to fight for the Dukes of Atholl against rival clans, they were a real fighting force.

Now the Duke's Little Army seldom is seen on parade. In fact, it appears only about once a year, in September, when the Duke marches at the head of his clansmen in a Highland ceremonial.

Many Atholl Highlanders served with regiments in the South African War and the World War. In both wars every member of military age volunteered for service.

Private political armies banned in Britain: Page 3.

New Jersey to Hear Public On Social Security Measure; Three Proposals Considered

Unemployment Insurance Law Necessary to Qualify State Under Federal Program; Delay in Deadline Desired

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21—Public hearings on three proposals for unemployment compensation has been called to meet at the Capitol here on Dec. 2 by the New Jersey Social Security Commission. The aim of the body and of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman is to put an act on the statute books that will conform to requirements of the Federal Social Security law, in lieu of which New Jersey would sacrifice a 90 per cent rebate on pay-roll taxes collected by the Government.

In view of the legislative situation here, the concensus today was that this sacrifice would have to be made unless the deadline set by Washington was extended or collection of the tax deferred. Governor Hoffman has taken this matter up with the Administration, but the latter has reached no decision, the Governor announced.

Estimates here today place the loss the state will suffer if it does not act before the federal deadline at about $10,000,000.

The three proposals to come up for public hearing are designated A. B and C. The "A" proposal would set up a fund not connected in any way with the federal program. Consensus in the commission was that in view of this, it would not obtain federal approval. Under this scheme, contributions by workers and employers would average 3 per cent each and would be payable weekly. Benefits would become effective two weeks after employment ceased and would average two thirds of wages, with a $10 weekly minimum. Benefits would continue until $400 was paid.

The "B" and "C" schemes were seen here as conforming to nearly all requirements of the federal law. Proposal "B" calls for segregation of individual accounts and most of the employers' contributions in a general state pool, while proposal "C" would pool all contributions by employers and workers. This latter plan, endorsed by labor, follows the general lines of a model bill drafted in Washington. It is a recast with some revisions of a measure defeated in the legislature this year.

Proposition "B" would be administered by a non-salaried board named by the Governor.

Proposal "C" would be administered by a three-member commission named by the governor. Employers would be taxed 10.8 per cent of December wages; 1.8 per cent in 1937 and 2.7 per cent from 1938 to 1941. Subsequent contributions by employers would depend on continuity of employment and benefits paid workers, whose contributions would be 1 per cent. Benefits would be one-half the weekly wage, with $5 minimum and $15 maximum.

Proposal "B" and "C" would become operative at once.

Kremlin Lifts White Collars To New Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The new Soviet constitution, as Communist spokesmen are careful to point out, elevates to a position of honor in Soviet society not only the collectivized peasant but also the "white-collar" worker, who has existed under a cloud of distrust since the revolution. These two groups are approaching equality with the industrial worker who still stands theoretically at the top of the social order.

The principle of state ownership, applied inexorably since 1927, has swiftly converted a large majority of workers into state employees. The army of men and women required to do the "paper-work" of the vast state machine, which controls every means of production and distribution, is naturally larger in Soviet Russia than in any other country.

Bureaucrats Scored

Communist rulers, claiming to represent the industrial workers, for many years regarded a majority of the "white-collar" workers as hostile to them. In 1922, five years after the Bolsheviks seized power, Lenin wrote: "At the top of the state apparatus we have a few thousand of our own people, but below them hundreds of thousands of bureaucrats, inherited from Tsarism and bourgeois society, who work against us, some of them consciously, some unconsciously. It will require many years for us to modernize this apparatus, to infuse it with new powers."

5,500,000 Employed

In the 14 years since Lenin made that statement, the Soviet bureaucracy has multiplied many times. During this period the state has taken over domestic wholesale and retail trade, as well as every branch of industry, and has set up a vast bureaucracy to administer collectivized agriculture. It is estimated that the state now employs about 5,500,000 "white-collar" workers.

Because they work for the state, such workers are said to be "socialized." About 400,000 of them have been organized into trade unions, and 82,000 have joined the Young Communist League. More than half of them, according to the Communist newspaper Pravda, "are so young that they know of the old bureaucracy only from books."

For this reason, members of the bureaucracy, classified as "employees," are accepted by the Communists as "our own people." The state apparatus, says Pravda, "will play the most important role in applying Stalin's new constitution." Party organizations and trade unions are therefore instructed to admit "white-collar" workers on a basis of equality.

Simultaneously, the Communists have begun a new campaign to unravel bureaucratic red tape. Anyone who has dealt with Soviet offices will understand the popular enthusiasm for this campaign. The long waits, rigid routine, endless paper forms to fill out, characteristic of government offices everywhere, are especially burdensome in Russia, where almost all offices are governmental.

Ever since the revolution, individual workers, rather than the system itself, have been blamed for the irritating red tape which burdens the life of every Soviet citizen.

But there is some encouraging evidence that the Kremlin begins to blame the system rather than individuals.

If the Communists begin to regard the "white-collar" workers as "our own people" and stop frightening them from taking any initiative, the prospects for improvement in the system itself become more hopeful.

Business Appeals For Federal Help In Shipping Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21 (AP)—With no break in sight in the maritime walkout, independent business organizations directed appeals for help to Washington, D. C., today and figured in millions of dollars the strike's cost to West coast industries.

Waterfront employers said three ships had been added to the number blockaded in coast ports, bringing the total to 216 in the dispute which has thrown more than 37,000 union maritime employees out of work and affected tens of thousands in other industries.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, sought to attack the crucial hiring hall issue from new angles, after ship owners last night rejected his proposal for "neutral port committees" for settlement of individual controversies.

T. G. Plant, employer spokesman, said the plan was "impracticable," declaring a similar system involving union sailors a year ago failed to work.

Madrid Claims Gains Halting Fascist Drive

Rebels Report Blowing Up Government Warship Off Spain

Evacuation Moves

MADRID, Nov. 21 (AP)—Madrid's gunners rolled batteries up to University City this afternoon and began a heavy, short-range bombardment of the positions still held by fascist invaders.

They announced the recapture of the National Institute of Biology in the northeastern Madrid section and said that withdrawal of their forces from Casa de Campo Park, across the Manzanares river from Madrid on the west, had strengthened the University City corps.

Reports reached Madrid of the sinking of a Spanish merchantman off Palamos, on the eastern Spanish coast, by 40 fascist shells from the insurgent cruiser Canarias.

Already Reported

The reports were strikingly similar to those heard at French border points four days ago, and rebroadcast by insurgent radio stations last night.

A day of heavy, freezing rain gave the grateful capital respite from aerial bombardment.

Pressed by an increasing food shortage, the Government offered free transportation to the Eastern Levante regions of Spain for women, children and old persons of both sexes.

Neutral Zone Filling

All available apartments in the so-called neutral zone in the northeastern part of Madrid were ordered listed, to find a refuge for the destitute. As many as nine or ten families were living in single apartments as the evacuation of the northwestern and western sections increased.

However, the Defense Junta announced all entrances to Madrid were blocked effectively and promised the suffering of Madrileños would be only "temporary."

The diplomatic corps, it was declared, again has prompted its members to urge their respective governments to "take steps to prevent a recurrence of the cruel aerial bombings" of the last 16 days.

Loyalists See Hope

Official circles insisted that recognition of the Burgos Fascist government by Italy and Germany was an indication that the insurgents had become convinced they could not take Madrid.

Today Gen. José Miaja, defense chief, declared: "The Loyalists are maneuvering to crush the foe in a single, decisive battle."

Palamos, where the Canarias was reported to have sunk the merchant ship, is 60 miles northeast of Barcelona.

A Laugh Is Merely a Growl Reversed by One's Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—Chuckling over details of the Gilbert and Sullivan display commemorating the 100th anniversary of Sir William S. Gilbert's birth, Max Eastman, author of "The Enjoyment of Laughter," took his place before members of the Library Company of Philadelphia Nov. 18 to speak on the subject of humor.

Radiating good humor himself, Mr. Eastman, radical editor of The Masses before tre war, soon had this ultra-conservative and proverbially staid group laughing happily with him—even at a sly dig at Benjamin Franklin, founder of the Library Company.

Laughter, he declared, belongs to the instinct of play. In man it is expressed by facial movement and sounds vocally produced, in dogs by the wagging of the tail. "Man is fortunate," he added, "in being able to laugh at the right end."

Reflects Sense of Trust

This play instinct, Mr. Eastman explained, is closely dependent upon a sense of trust in some protective power—in an imminent sense of good will.

Wherever instinct leads to expectation of attack and this expectation is disappointed by the realization of good will, then laughter instead of fear or pain is the result, he explained.

There would be flying paws and teeth if some unknown force suddenly rolled a dog on his back, but when his master does just that unexpectedly, his wagging tail laughs back even as he snaps and snarls—in the spirit of fun.

Similarly a baby laughs when its stomach is tickled by someone of obvious good will—whereas the instinctive reaction to the sense of something moving on its skin would be fear.

Even Babies Show It

Furthermore, Mr. Eastman continued, a baby will almost always laugh if something it wants is extended toward it and then pulled suddenly away—by a friend. It's natural instinctive reaction would be distress—but the sense of good will turns irritation into laughter as the spirit of play come in.

"It can be said," the lecturer went on, "that humor consists of disappointed intention—but only where the feelings have free play to treat any unpleasantness as play."

He quoted Aristotle's definition of the comic as "something ugly but not harmful," and Kant's as "strained expectation which comes suddenly to nothing."

Nothing to It—Just Laugh

"That word 'nothing' has a lot to do with it," he elaborated. "We are tense in expecting something serious to occur, and we suddenly realize that there is 'nothing to it.' The result is laughter. The 'point' of a good joke is that this 'nothing' turns out to be something quite different—and often incongruous. Incongruity enters into many good cases of humor because of the relief it brings to the tension of an apparently serious situation or condition.

"When you get half of our important psychologists to agree on anything at all," Mr. Eastman declared, "then you have what we call 'a fundamental law.' Such a law is the one which says 'laughter is a play substitute for pain.' There is a lot of truth in that. Take your fears seriously and you have pain—take them in the spirit of unreality or play and you have laughter."

In real humor, the lecturer asserted, we do not laugh at anyone or anything—we laugh with it, joining in the detached spirit of play.

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U. S. Must Grapple Problems Attending Growing Prosperity

Both Federal and Trade Reports Show Jobs Given Millions

Skilled Labor Is Even Found Scarce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Laying a solid foundation for private enterprise's request for a free hand in absorbing the remainder of the unemployed, the Special Committee on Employment of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today presented the most encouraging picture of the current status of recovery which has yet emerged here.

After six months of intensive study of the question the group of business experts announced that private enterprise has increased employment by 8,500,000 persons since the lowest point of the depression in March of 1933. At least 3,000,000 of these have been absorbed since May of 1935. And today there remain less than 4,000,000 employables on the relief rolls.

See Demand Continue

They held that further advance in business activity "will require the services in private enterprise of persons now on work-relief at public expense" and that the supply of skilled labor has now been virtually exhausted.

To meet this new problem of a dearth of skilled labor the committee held that, unless work hours are to be increased, states and communities must expand facilities for vocational education to prepare for the rising demand for the large number of untrained youth and older workers who never advanced above the unskilled labor category.

The report was presented officially by the employment committee to the board of directors of the chamber who promptly accepted it and instructed the committee to carry on with their present program of re-employment stimulation through coordinating the efforts of the individual business groups throughout the country and keeping all informed of the latest improvements in method and technique.

Clearing House for Information

Besides analyzing the situation the committee has been acting since May as a general clearing house for re-employment information. While its members do not claim credit for a major contribution to the latest advances in employment, officials of the chamber feel that they have made a very real contribution along lines which should be continued and expanded.

The findings of the committee were followed here by the regular monthly report of the Department of Labor on the same subject which showed a re-employment gain of 220,000 from the middle of September to the middle of October involving an increase of $16,300,000 in aggregate pay rolls. As compared to October of 1935 the latest figures of the department show a gain of approximately 1,000,000 in the number of workers and $41,800,000 in weekly wage disbursements.

Find Against Work Relief

On the vital question of work relief the chamber committee made it clear it does not advocate any immediate stoppage of the present federal program. But it emphasized with equal vigor its conviction that no matter how necessary a form of relief in temporary emergencies, "work relief proves in operation to fall far short of its purposes and to create new problems."

Concluding both that the emergency is over and that private enterprise now begins to need men employed in work relief, it favors a gradual tapering off which would presumably release relief workers at approximately the rate they are required in private industry.

As for persons now receiving work relief who are potentially unemployable by reason of "unfortunate personal habits or mental deficiencies," the report points out that they are normally satisfied with a very low standard of living and "should not

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Signs Tend to Show Lush Era Like '29 Will Not Now Satisfy People

Changes Bring Fresh Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Will the American people be content to go back to the prosperity of 1929?

That in essence is felt to be the unspoken question that lies in the background of dozens of seemingly unrelated major problems at the beginning of the new Administration—the paradox of current labor unrest, strikes and threatened strife combined with huge big dividends, advancing stock market averages and higher wages, the new proposals for social security, the expected demands of farmers, the various minority drives for changes and talk of constitutional amendments.

With business production bounding forward the United States is already only about 10 per cent below the peak level of 1929. Experts feel certain, according to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, that sometime in 1937 the 1929 mark will be equalled—perhaps surpassed. But is that enough?

Those Lush Days of 1929

According to the Brookings Institution:

Nearly 6,000,000 families, or more than 21 per cent of the total, had incomes less than $1000 in 1929.

About 12,000,000 families, or more than 42 per cent had incomes less than $1500.

Nearly 20,000,000 families, or 71 per cent, had incomes less than $25000.

Only a little over 2,000,000 families, or 8 per cent, had incomes in excess of $5000.

About 600,000 families, or 2.3 per cent, had incomes in excess of $10,000.

Nor is this the whole story. Thousands of conscientious citizens who are groping today for an explanation of the Nov. 3 election result and see a possible clue in figures like the above are reminded by latest official estimates that even with the return of 1929 production levels the problem of present-day technological unemployment will still not be solved.

Reflected by President

That belief is understood to be behind the parting recommendation of President Roosevelt to business to find jobs for the elderly and unskilled worker, and the campaign which the United States Chamber of Commerce, and similar representative business groups are just launching to meet the recommendation.

Even in 1929, Mr. Hopkins told the United States conference of mayors here this week, an estimated 1,800,000 workers were unemployed. This figure is only an estimate since it was contrary to the established social philosophy of the United States, right down to the 1929 crash, to admit that any able-bodied and efficient workman could remain out of work at any time for more than a temporary transitional period.

Despite this unwillingness to face facts, estimates of unemployment in the four basic industries of manufacturing, transportation, construction and mining, carried down from 1897 are produced by Mr. Hopkins to show that in that period an average of one able-bodied workman out of every 10 was out of work.

Unemployment in 1921

In the 1921 business slump the total unemployed in these four non-agricultural industries soared to 4,200,000; while in the prosperous 20's the estimates ranged from 1,500,000 to 3,500,000.

The question accordingly which is increasingly asked here, is, will the return to 1929 production levels solve America's economic problem?

As answered by a number of official agencies, whose statistics are available here, the reply appears to be a qualified "no, unless important correlative steps are taken."

Mr. Hopkins, for example, estimates that with 1929 production restored, but with new technological improvements in industry, there will still be some 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 workers left unemployed.

Shows Growing Discrepancy

Similarly, a series of studies are being published by the co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, analyzing production, wages and employment, industry by industry, according to census figures, and "indicating a growing discrepancy between the value of manufactured products and the percentage of that value which finds its way into the pay envelopes of workers."

The latest study, released this week, deals with the paper industry, and boils down to the statement that, on the basis of 1933 productivity, the 1914 "value-added-by-manufacture" could be produced in 1933 with 54 per cent fewer workers.

Put in another way, this means that the individual wage earner's productive efficiency had enormously increased since 1914 because of labor-saving devices, and the like.

Relative Factors

Expressed in relative points, the factor of value-added-by-manufacture jumped 153 points between 1914 and 1933, but the average yearly

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 21

Saito—Reassures American Textile Men

Some agitation has ruffled American-Japanese relations over the issue of Japanese textile importations. The Pepperell Manufacturing Company is one of the largest producers of textiles in the United States, with mills in the North and in the South. Sitting with the executives of the Pepperell company at a private dinner last night in New York was Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States. In friendly intimacy, American textile men heard Ambassador Saito proclaim America's desire for peace, explain Japan's normal struggle for social and economic equilibrium and deprecate alarmist, hyper-nationalistic utterances that might strain American-Japanese relations.

This speech is something of a preface to a prospective mission of American manufacturers, who on Dec. 24 steam for Japan to attend a conference with Japanese textile manufacturers. To all appearances, the business men of both nations are not going to permit this issue to be tried any longer in the headlines or in the irresponsible utterances of demagogic nationalists.

Japan-Reich—Treaty Stirs Soviet Action

Russia executes what seems to be a swift and realistic reprisal against Japan because of Tokyo's negotiations with Germany. The reprisal consists of Russian postponement of its signature to the treaty granting Japan important fishing privileges in Russian waters. Moreover Russia threatens to assume an unyielding attitude in present negotiations with Japan over Siberian-Manchurian border issues.

Irony is visible in this turn of events. Certain British quarters expressed the view that Japan was ostentatiously flirting with Germany in order to frighten Russia into still greater concessions in current Soviet-Japanese negotiations. But Russia does not seem to bluff readily, and the effect has been to make a more exacting bargainer out of Moscow rather than a more pliable one.

Eden—Abandons Collective Security Stand

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, who a year ago was a symbol of collective action for world peace, enunciates a British foreign policy that displays some shifts in emphases.

He tells his constituents at Leamington that Great Britain has a binding obligation to protect only its own vital interests. He said, however, that it might, "and if occasion arose would" defend France, Belgium, Iraq and Egypt against unprovoked aggression. He added that Britain might also grant similar support to Germany in the case of a new Western Locarno, to which Britain and Germany would both adhere.

Commentators disentangling the "musts," "woulds" and "mays," have been concluding that Britain deems itself absolutely bound to fight only

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Mexico Bars Films That Show It in An Unfavorable Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A political and social viewpoint has been adopted as the criterion for judging all movies to be released in Mexico, according to a recent announcement by the board of censors.

Those pictures which propagandize favorably reactionary or fascist ideals of government or institutions will be barred.

Any attempt at discrimination against Mexican motion pictures by foreign distributors will also be checked by the board. Films which represent the nation in an unfavorable light, which stress poverty or social upheaval, and which ignore the constructive side of Mexican life with its progressive legislation and colorful native background will be barred from showing in Mexico.

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CCC Men Den Up for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SISKIWIT BAY, Isle Royale, Mich., Nov. 21—The last boat has left for the mainland, and 100 Civilian Conservation Corps men, the pick of more than 1000 who volunteered for the assignments, are literally digging in for a long winter's stay on Isle Royale, which some day will be an island national park.

They will be isolated from civilization for the next seven months, until the ice in blizzard-swept Lake Superior commences to break up in May, permitting a resumption of navigation. Their task will be to undo the damage wrought by the fire which swept over 32,000 acres on the island last summer by disposing of the fallen trees and debris, which, if left standing, would create an even greater fire hazard next summer.

They also will assist a crew of Michigan Conservation department game specialists in trapping moose and placing them in corrals, where they will await transportation to the Upper Peninsula mainland by boat in the spring. Moose have been starving on Isle Royale, and this will be the third winter that Paul Hickie, mammalogist of the state conservation department, will be directing the trapping of these huge animals so that they may be taken to a new habitation, where food is more abundant.

The CCC "explorers" will live in the abandoned lumber camp, which was used by the crew of woodsmen who carried on pulpwood cutting operations on the island last year. The slashings left by the logging operations was the tinder that ignited last summer and developed a conflagration, which for a time threatened the destruction of the entire island and its possibilities of ever becoming a national playground.

The mercury goes down to 40 below on Isle Royale in the dead of winter. Six blankets have been allotted to each enrollee to keep him warm on the cold nights. Enough food to last until spring had to be taken over to the island.

Jurors Seek to Stop Rackets By Ridding New York of Bosses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A drive against the "racket of the political bosses" took definition here today as the Panel, official organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, devoted its entire November-December issue to an attack on "invisible government," and suggested the remedial steps it declared were necessary to regulate politicians who hold no public office "in connection with their control over the public officials who are charged by law with the duty of administering the government."

The issue follows upon sweeping voter endorsement this fall of a new city charter and proportional representation in the campaign to loosen the grip of the political machine on city affairs, and also upon the drafting of legislation to carry the city's war on rackets into a non-political department of investigation, permanent and independent of present enforcement machinery.

Directly by People

Taking as its text the contention by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on which the special New York agency would be patterned, that "there is not a single law-enforcement agency in the United States which is not menaced in some degree by the efforts of political manipulation," the publication discusses the subject editorially and in special articles.

It finds a need for changes in the election laws so that "politicians who threaten and obstruct criminal justice can be dealt with by the people themselves and in certain cases through the powers of the grand jury itself."

Appointing Power

This is supplemented with an article by Edward A. Alexander, of the New York bar, who, in citing the case for amendment, holds that "regulation of political bosses by law would turn back the real power to the people," restoring politics to the Websterian definition of "the science and art of government," as distinguished from the meaning of "hurtful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties."

Declaring that the important thing was "to improve the American political system so that each foundation stone of government . . . known as the Assembly district selects honest and righteous men as district leaders." Mr. Alexander would put it within the province of enrolled party voters to remove party bosses. While, he states, "the whole structure of our government is built upon the foundations of the local assembly district, the real appointing power to public office is the invisible government."

Prosecutions

The defects in the system open equally to the bad as to the good politician the control of law enforcement agencies, he continues, with attendant power to prevent and stifle prosecutions where they ought to be instituted and carried on.

"In the United States," Mr. Alexander writes, "politics has become the greatest racket in the country—the racket of all rackets. Politics underlies and operates all rackets.

"Why should an unscrupulous boss nominate, or cause to be nominated, any individual unless he believes he can use him—after he has been elected.

Party Nominations

"Can we enforce equal and exact justice to all through the present political system, which puts the invisible government into power? We do not believe it can be done.

"The public has not yet grasped the idea that party nominations are of vitally more importance than public elections, and that party organizations operate to a great extent under their own self-made rules in the very important function of choosing candidates for nomination and appointment to public office.

"The evils which result from the abuse of power wrongfully exercised by party committees, consisting of district leaders and other political bosses, can only be lessened, and in some instances prevented, by a complete revision of the election laws of each state."

To this end, Dr. Alexander recommends six amendments which would:

Removing Bosses

1. Authorize a majority of enrolled party voters to remove the party bosses.
2. Prohibit and penalize the expenditure of party funds for the purpose of obtaining or influencing delegates to party conventions.
3. Declare every party committee member a public official, responsible not only to his party, but to the people.
4. Compel party committees to publish before presentation all proposed legislation and their position on it.
5. Authorize any qualified elector to enroll in any party by mail within a reasonable time before the primaries.
6. Disqualify from voting at the next general election any enrolled party member who fails to vote at the primaries.

Druckman Case

With regard to the grand jury role in the situation, The Panel urges legislation for the annual implement of special inquiring grand juries with special prosecutors.

SWITZERLAND
cosy
underwear for ladies, gentlemen and children
ask mother, she knows

SWITZERLAND
PUTZMITTEL
Reuslin
L. Anderfuhren-Zwahlen
SISSACH
(Cleaning Material)

Hirt Shoes
ZURICH, Sihlstrasse 43
BERN, Marktgasse 50
SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
Liebig
The "ever ready" meat extract for the home.
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Send this advertisement to any Merkur shop in Switzerland and you will receive, free of charge, a beautiful recipe book in German.

Ritz
Zwiebacks (Rusks)
Biscuits
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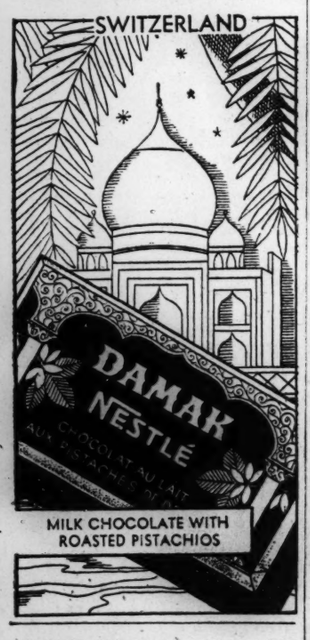
SWITZERLAND


Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Bona fide—genuine; nota bene—mark well; modus operandi—manner of working; in toto—entirely; ibidem—the same; e pluribus unum—one out of many; pro rata—according to rate; status quo—the state in which; vice versa—terms reversed; ad valorem—according to value.
2. Buck, Luck, Lick, Link, Line. Long, Song, Sung, Pung, Punt.
3. Spore, prose, poser, pores.
4. 32547891 x 6 equals 195287346.
5. Not everyone who knows how to typewrite knows how to make a typewriter typewrite type right.

Auto Association Stresses Driving As Safety Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Importance of accident prevention in the American Automobile Association's program was evinced when more than 150 safety executives met a day in advance of the regular thirty-fourth annual convention of the group here recently to plan a broad and unified national program for safe motoring.

Burton W. Marsh, director of the A. A. A. safety and traffic engineering department, indicated that motor clubs during their convention will work out the following plans:

1. Expansion of safety activities in grade schools, which now includes sponsorship of school safety patrols with 250,000 members in some 3000 cities and towns and the annual distribution of more than 1,000,000 safety posters and lessons.
2. Extension of driver education and training in high schools, now effectively under way in Alabama, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.
3. Additional adult driver training courses in motor clubs all over the country and sponsoring of driving tests which enable thousands of motorists to uncover their own driving weaknesses.

These steps appear to indicate that motor clubs expect further safety achievements to come through the education of the motorist. The automobile, club officials believe, is keeping pace with safety demands and future work to be done involves improvement in driving and also of highways. "Drivers will have to learn the technique of driving," said Thomas P. Henry, president of the association. "They have to develop skill, show consideration for others and keep fit, mentally and physically, while at the wheel. They also must keep their cars in proper condition and travel at speeds in keeping with road conditions."

Maj. Roy F. Britton, chairman of the A. A. A. traffic safety committee, declared manufacturers are building safe cars and will continue to make safety improvements, and that adequate highways and individual responsibility at the wheel are the objectives of the motoring organization.

Norman Damon, manager of the safety department of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, indicated what the A. A. A. can expect to achieve with its unified national safety program. The organization, he said, has assumed the leading role in traffic safety work. He asserted the increased mileage of motor vehicles in 1936, without an increase in fatalities, was evidence that the safety program is proving advantageous in solving traffic problems.

Moscow Agog as U. S. Embassy Heralds Millionaire Chief

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—Russians have come to the conclusion that Joseph E. Davies, newly appointed millionaire Ambassador of the United States to Russia, undoubtedly is a man of considerable wealth, because of the activities going on around the embassy.

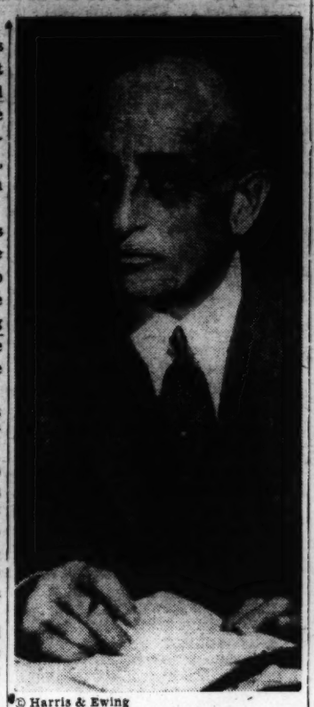
American workers and trucks have been busy as beavers for some time in and around the Spasso house, the official residence of the American ambassadors, unloading new fruniture, which, from the look of it, will refurnish the house from garret to cellar.

The entire snow-filled backyard is piled with new bathtubs and other plumbing appurtenances.

The Russians find this hard to understand because, they say, it is well known that the present plumbing facilities are less than a quarter of a century old, and were installed by a pre-war sugar capitalist, who decorated his home with elaborate taste and style.

A huge ventilating system, and air-cooling devices for food storage look as if they are about to be put in the basement and kitchens.

The residence itself is in first-rate repair and is considered one of the finest homes in Moscow.



© Harris & Ewing

Joseph E. Davies
New American Ambassador to Soviet Russia

Another Peace Ship Is to Study Trouble Spots of World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A 1937 peace-ship will be launched up the world's roadsteds on Feb. 3 when representatives of American peace agencies will start a first-hand survey of the globe's "trouble spots" with floating headquarters in the Berengaria, of the Cunard-White Star Line.

The itinerary will include France, Egypt, Palestine, India, China and Honolulu, the return from the Orient to be aboard the steamship Tatsuta Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line.

The study will have the personal direction of Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, who heads the National Peace Conference and is secretary of the Department of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and of Prof. Benjamin R. Andrews of Teachers College, Columbia University, and treasurer of World Peaceways.

To make the survey inclusive, arrangements are being made to give the group the opportunity to discuss views with political, religious and social leaders in each country visited through the offices of the committee on international travel for adult study of world activities.

Canada's Railways Held Not Overbuilt By London Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Combating the claim frequently made that Canada had constructed too much railway and would have to wait many years before being able to use it, C. E. R. Sherrington, secretary of the Railway Research Service of London, Eng., told members of the Railway Club of Canada, here, that he saw no reason why with development of diesel equipment even light traffic on branch lines should be run at a loss. He spoke of the "broadside of literature" regarding Canada's railways which had come to England and which was not improving Canada's credit. It gave the general impression that Canada had a very serious railway problem.

"Look at France; you will feel better after that," he said. "They have piled up a deficit of $1,000,000,000 since 1921 with their railways. Or look at the Netherlands and the German railways and you will feel happier about Canada's railway situation."

Hopefulness for Canada's railways was seen in the extensive development of Canada's natural resources that is going on and which is bound to bring increased profitable traffic for the Dominion's railway system.

Post Office Rules On Greeting Cards Sent in Envelopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Postmaster Paul R. Younts has received instructions regarding postage rates on Christmas and other greeting cards sent in unsealed envelopes.

"Printed greeting cards," the instructions state, "mailed under cover of unsealed envelopes are chargeable with postage at the third-class rate of 1½ cents for each two ounces, regardless of whether adrressed for delivery through postoffice boxes or general delivery, or by city or rural carrier.

"Printed Christmas and other greeting cards in unsealed envelopes may bear simple written inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence, such as 'Merry Christmas,' 'Happy New Year,' 'Sincerely Yours,' or 'With Best Wishes.'

Greeting cards sealed or unsealed bearing written messages other than such as those above, as well as all cards sent in sealed envelopes, are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate of 3 cents an ounce, except drop-letter rates for 1 and 2 cents."

Alberta Partridges Win Leipzig Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The entry of partridge chanticleers sent to the World Poultry Congress in Leipzig by Mrs. J. E. Wilkinson of Edmonton has won for her exhibit an embossed plaque as a special tribute from the German Government for these fowl.

Mrs. Wilkinson's birds were included in the Canadian Government exhibit, which was sent to the World Poultry Show in Germany during the past summer, where exhibits from 40 countries were shown.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson worked for over 16 years to develop this new breed of farmyard poultry which, with one other variety in the Dominion, are the only two new types of fowl originated in Canada, which have received the recognition of the American Poultry Association. The aim of the Alberta poultry fanciers was to develop a new breed of utility farmyard fowl which would be particularly adapted to winter conditions in the Canadian west. These characteristics of virile constitution, absence of comb and smallness of wattles have been perfected in the partridge chanticleer which Mrs. Wilkinson sent to the poultry exhibition at Leipzig.

Philadelphia Promised Two Subways If PWA Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 — Construction of two new subways is proposed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, if, as he expects, he can obtain PWA funds for much of the work.

One would branch off northeastward from the Broad Street subway at a point 4.7 miles north of City Hall, and would proceed in an open cut dug in the parkway dividing the different traffic lanes of the Roosevelt Boulevard. The cut presumably would be surrounded by hedges. This branch would go as far as Oxford Circle, about three miles in the direction of Trenton. Its cost, according to the Mayor, would be about $6,000,000.

The other would branch off northwestward from the same Broad Street subway trunk line—which is a four-track affair—and would run under Germantown avenue to Germantown, and then, eventually, be continued in a wide loop along the northern boundary of the city to the end of the Market street subway-elevated at Upper Darby.

Wallpaper Edition Found Of Vicksburg Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21—A rare copy of a wallpaper edition of the Daily Citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., has been found at Heathsville, Va.

The Daily Citizen, like several other southern newspapers during the war between the states, found its stock of newsprint exhausted and the publisher resorted to wallpaper. On this, he printed the June 18, 20, 30 and July 2, 1863, issues. Each was a single sheet four columns wide printed on the back of the wall paper. On July 4, 1865, Vicksburg surrendered.

Sweatshop Act Found Faulty By Garment Makers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—The men who make overalls for the CCC and fatigue uniforms for the army are doubtful whether the Walsh-Healey Act in its present form will be effective in preventing the purchase of sweatshop goods by the Government.

They picked out at least one important flaw in the act when they appeared at the first hearing at the Department of Labor looking to establishment of minimum wages to prevail in the manufacture of goods for government use.

The law states that the Secretary of Labor shall set minimum wages for each industry in keeping with the prevailing minimum wages paid by the same or similar industries operating currently in the locality.

Makes no Difference

The garment manufacturers made the point that inasmuch as the Government, in calling for bids, does not specify the locality from which the goods are to come, advantage would be given to companies operating in sections of the country where prevailing wages are lower.

Although the Walsh-Healey Act, setting up NRA standards for industries engaged in the manufacture of Government orders over $10,000, became effective on Sept. 28, testimony of the garment makers revealed that thus far companies observing union standards have had little more success in getting Government contracts than they had before the passage of the law.

Dorothy Bellanca, representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reported that less than 2 per cent of Government orders let for men's coats, uniforms, trousers, shirts, underwear, pajamas, and neckties between the end of July, 1936, and the middle of November went to firms operating under union conditions.

Only One Firm Benefits

During this period, nearly $900,000 worth of orders were awarded to 21 different firms bidding in amounts of $10,000 or over, but only one went to a union firm and it was only for a little over $11,000, she said. More than one third of the contracts were let after Sept. 28, the date the law became effective.

The same firms are among the successful bidders as were before the law was enacted, Miss Bellanca said. She told of instances wrere cotton garment companies are closing their factories in the North and expanding them in the South to take advantage of lower wage rates. In other cases, she said, employees work on government contract for eight hours—the limit set by the Walsh-Healey Act—and then are switched to some other type of work, thus violating the spirit of the law. Thus far, she declared, it has been impossible for firms paying union scales of wages to make low enough bids to win contracts.

Hope Held for Some Benefit

The fixing of minimum wages is expected to remedy the situation somewhat, but there will still be the matter of wage differentials in various sections of the country. A representative of the United Garment Workers of America recommended that such differentials be ignored in fixing minimum wage standards.

The clothing industry was the first taken up in the minimum wage hearings because its wage standards are notoriously low.

Until the minimum wage for an industry has been determined by the secretary, the industry in bidding on a government contract is required to conform only with the other labor provisions in the act.

Miss Perkins has announced that "the minimum wages will not be fixed arbitrarily or capriciously but only after careful investigation and study of the evidence."

Thus far Congress has appropriated no money for enforcement of the act.

Mrs. Roosevelt Ends Tour

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday concluded a two-weeks' eastern and midwestern lecture tour with a talk on "peace" before a regional conference of the Catholic Association for International Peace at Rosary College in suburban River Forest. In her lecture itinerary Mrs. Roosevelt spoke before educational meetings, peace gatherings and from forum platforms.

World Congress Of Youth Bases Peace on Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — When representatives of the youth of the world met here recently, some apprehension was expressed lest the congress should appear to be anti-Fascist, or anti-National Fascist, or pro-Communist, or in some way or other sectarian.

Happily, although Italy and Germany remained aloof, despite their participation in the earlier preparatory stages of the congress, there was a full appreciation of the necessity of permitting no antagonism to develop.

The sincere desire that these countries should take part in subsequent meetings was heard on every hand.

The congress included 700 delegates or observers, of different political, religious, economic and cultural organizations.

Peace Based on Justice

The conclusions of the various commissions into which the congress split up for the convenience of discussion and study are extremely interesting. It is affirmed, for example, that war is not inevitable, but that durable peace can be based only on justice. Force therefore should never be put on the side of injustice.

As for the League, it is the governments which have failed. Its authority should be strengthened. The covenant should be separated from the peace treaties. There should be popular consultative organs to make a real league of peoples.

Enjoyment of World's Riches

The essential unity of humanity is brought out in another report which calls for the co-operation of all, without distinction of race, color, sex, or creed, to assure to mankind better material and moral conditions, permitting the universal enjoyment of the riches which modern machinery should place at our disposal.

The right to respect of all ideas, liberty of conscience, freedom to express religious and social convictions, were asserted in another report, on which Communists, Roman Catholics and Protestants agreed. It was admitted that there must be different conceptions, and that no common ideology could be constructed; but these differences should not prevent collaboration in the establishment of peace and of the conditions in which peace can be assured. The importance of education was noted, with a view to international understanding and human unity.

World Committee Formed

There was enthusiasm for the proposition that the work of the congress should be continued on the national and international terrains. There is set up a world committee composed of two representatives of each national committee, to work in close association with the International Union of League of Nations societies. The results of the present congress are to be propagated, and the scope of a later congress enlarged.

That second world youth congress may be held in the United States, if certain invitations and propositions are found feasible. A youth's charter, laying down the rights of young men and women, will be drawn up and submitted to the International Labor Office. There will, it is hoped, be a demonstration in favor of disarmament.

Study of Social Problems

A peace conference is likewise proposed. The economic and social problems, in so far as they affect peace, should be studied by this conference. Indeed the situation of youth in respect of employment occupied a great deal of attention here.

The impression produced by this congress was that there exists an abundance of good will, which is perhaps more enlightened than may be supposed, and it is not misled by the political elements which are endeavoring to use the desire for peace in the interests of doctrines or of nationalisms and of imperialisms.

These young men and women often showed a shrewd judgment of the motives of self-appointed leaders. They may not yet have acquired experience in the ways of the world, but they can distinguish between false and right thinking, and are not as ready as many people imagine to display doctrinaire intolerance which can only result in international rivalries, and to be beguiled by the banners of peace into the very war they would avoid.

Christmas Tree Harvest Under Way in Minnesota

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—One of northern Minnesota's major industries—the Christmas tree harvest—is in full swing. One company, which treats trees chemically to tint and preserve them, reported orders from every state in the Union and the West Indies.

This company is preparing black spruce trees for shipment at the rate of 4000 per day. More than 150,000 are in cold storage ready to be shipped, and some already are on their way to distant points. The state forestry department estimated that up to 2,000,000 trees will be cut in Minnesota by the time the harvest is complete. This is approximately the same number as were cut last year.

Move to Outlaw War Wins Praise of Butler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—War is unnecessary in a civilized world, and in the movement to outlaw it schools and colleges can give much aid, Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler told a gathering of State Teachers College students recently in his home town of West Chester, Penna.

The manner of studying history is important, he said, in forming an attitude of acceptance of war or of international law as normal. History books which declare the United States never has taken part in a war of aggression should be rewritten, General Butler added, while advocating a policy of keeping American solders on American soil.

Trinidad Greets Roosevelt; Then President Goes Fishing

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 21 (AP) — Trinidad, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498, ceremoniously welcomed President Roosevelt today on his arrival aboard the cruiser Indianapolis.

Although the President deferred landing until his return from Buenos Aires, Arg., Deputy Gov. A. W. Seymour was received by the President in the admiral's cabin.

"Ruffles" Greet Party

Full honors of a band and bugle "ruffles" greeted the boarding party, which included A. S. Movrogordato, inspector-general of the Trinidad constabulary; W. Moessner, American consul, and Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Moessner.

Mr. Roosevelt also received the press in his cabin. He said his speech to be delivered to the Pan-American peace congress at Buenos Aires was not completed. He signed hundreds of letters after reading air mail dispatches from Washington, D. C.

President Fishes

The President went fishing in the harbor after the reception. Accompanied by Colonel Watson, his military aide, and Captain McIntire, the President dropped his line from a whaleboat 10 miles off shore.

James Roosevelt, wearing the white uniform of a major of marines, accompanied Capt. Paul Bastedo, presidential aide, to shore to return the official visit.

Argentina Plans Honor For Second Roosevelt

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 21 (AP) —Franklin D. Roosevelt will become the second President Roosevelt to be honored by the Argentine Social Museum Welfare Organization upon his arrival here for the Pan-American peace conference, officials announced today.

Theodore Roosevelt was honored during his visit to Argentina in 1913.

Although the tentative program for President Roosevelt's reception was virtually completed today, Argentine government officials still expressed hope the visiting Chief Executive would change his plans and dock directly at Buenos Aires.

Present plans call for him to journey to Mar del Plata, 230 miles below Buenos Aires, and return to the conference city by rail.

Officials said they not only wanted the President to spend as much time as possible in Buenos Aires, but also that a larger crowd could witness his arrival at the waterfront than at the railroad station.

Bicycle Train To Take Party For Capital Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—A "cycle train" with an unusual destination is scheduled to pull out of Broad Street station bright and early on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 22. Instead of carrying riders and their "bikes" to the beginning of some "off-the-beaten-track" ride, its powerful, streamlined, electric locomotive will whisk them right into the heart of another city—Washington, D. C.

There a section of the Union station will be set aside for the assembling of the party, which will set out on a four-hour tour covering 15 miles—mostly through parks and along special drives, so as to avoid heavy traffic.

The visitors will pedal past the Capitol, the Senate Office building, Congressional Library, House Office building, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museums. They will also see Potomac Park, the Tidal basin, Arlington Memorial Bridge and Arlington Cemetery, Rock Creek Park and the Zoo.

The return train is scheduled to reach Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

O'Duffy and 40 Irish Sail for Spain To Fight With Rebels

DUBLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—The second Irish contingent sailed for the Spanish civil war today to help fascist insurgents.

Headed by Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, 40 young Irishmen quietly boarded a mailboat for Liverpool. Their ultimate destination is the Catalan front in northeastern Spain, reliable reports said.

In front of them was the first group of 10 which left Liverpool for Lisbon, Port., Nov. 14. Behind they left 1000 comrades ready to follow when they receive the order.

The first group has not been reported since leaving Liverpool. Col. Thomas Carew, their commander, declined to disclose his plans for aiding the insurgents.

General O'Duffy, leader of the Irish fascist "Greenshirts," announced his intention of joining the battle against "The Anti-Christian Spanish Reds (Socialists)."

"We of the Irish Brigade are convinced that Christianity is attacked in Spain and we consider it our duty to make common cause with our Spanish brothers," he declared.

Newspaper Writers Are Voted Immunity

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 21 (AP) —Arkansas newspapermen will be vested with professional immunity after Dec. 3 under a mandate of the electorate laid down at the general election. A clause protecting reporters and editors from contempt proceedings was embodied in a criminal reform initiated act adopted by a vote of 121,300 to 29,174. It becomes effective 30 days after the election.

The clause provided the writers should not be required to disclose to a grand jury the source of information used in a news story unless it could be proved that the article was written with malice or "not in the interests of the public welfare."

Philadelphia Auto Show Sets Attendance Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 — Attendance at the Philadelphia Automobile Show this year was more than 80 per cent above all previous marks, according to W. P. Berrien, its manager. Attendance records, however, it was said, outstripped those of sales.

One of the most popular features of the show was the highway safety demonstration, with its series of tests for drivers including speed estimation, brake application speed, steering accuracy and effect of approaching headlight glare.

Trailers also drew a large share of attention.

Canadian Ports Gain by Strike Of U. S. Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—So far Canada's Pacific ports have benefited enormously from the water-front strike which has tied up United States ports from Seattle southward. Large quantities of goods and numerous passengers routed over American lines to the Orient have been diverted to Vancouver and Victoria, and numerous inbound ships have unloaded in British Columbia instead of returning to American ports.

It is not certain that this situation will long continue. At Victoria longshoremen threaten to refuse to unload American ships considered "unfair" by American labor. In Vancouver a longshoremen's union which operated in collaboration with the striking unions of the United States was beaten in a strike a year ago, after serious violence, and another union, hostile to the American organizations, has taken its place. On account of the successful penetration of American organizers into the British Columbia waterfront and timber industries, the labor situation here, while quiet at the moment, is not considered static by any means.

Louisiana-Arkansas Railroad Strike Ends

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 21 (AP) —Gov. Richard W. Leche announced yesterday complete settlement by arbitration of the Louisiana and Arkansas railway strike.

Although details of the settlement were not revealed, representatives of the four brotherhoods which walked out on Sept. 19 said the approximately 300 strikers would "soon be back at work." The strike originally was called for more pay and better working conditions.

Interior Decorating
Furniture—Rugs
Draperies
Bromberg's
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
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Popcorn, Maple Syrup,
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Japan's Pact With Germany Halts Accord With Russia; Blow to Nonaggression Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Until the new incident over the German-Japanese anti-Communist agreement, it seemed that conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese nonaggression treaty was steadily drawing nearer.

It was predicted that militarist objection to the pact would be withdrawn after the Japanese military budgets had been approved, so that the treaty could be actually concluded without more delay. It was even guessed that this would be accomplished in January or February.

With the report of the new anti-Communist pact between Germany and Japan, the question is uppermost here as to what effect this will have on plans for the nonaggression treaty between Moscow and Tokyo. One explanation given for the German-Japanese accord is that Tokyo planned it to bring pressure on Moscow for Swift conclusion of the much-desired nonaggression treaty.

Discussions Continue

Informal discussions of Soviet-Japanese relations had proceeded quietly amid the alarms and excursions of the stormy European situation created by the Spanish civil war and the growing rapprochement between Germany and Italy.

A number of unofficial Japanese visitors had come recently to Moscow. One of these was K. Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, who stopped off one day in Moscow for a conversation with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff. Mr. Joshizawa took the long way home from the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in the Yosemite.

Japanese diplomats declared that Mr. Yoshizawa merely "paid his respects" to Mr. Litvinoff, but it is safe to assume that the proposed nonaggression treaty was mentioned.

Moscow announced on Nov. 9 that an eight-year renewal of the fisheries agreement continuing concessions to Japan had been concluded and would be formally signed at once.

Initiative from Tokyo

It was significant that the initiative for recent discussions of the treaty had come from Japan. They were started by N. Ota, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, who publicly endorsed such a treaty after his return to Japan. His proposals were vigorously supported by the Japanese press, and military spokesmen expressed no public opposition.

The present Japanese Premier, Koki Hirota, has been pressing for years toward better relations with Russia. As Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Hirota became convinced that war with Russia must be eliminated from the Japanese military program. He has been quietly organizing Japanese public opinion in favor of a non-aggression treaty, and it is known that he has made substantial progress, especially among some military leaders.

The Soviets need a nonaggression treaty with Japan more urgently now than they did a few years ago, in spite of the fact that their Far Eastern defenses are much stronger.

That Soviet-Reich War

Moscow expects a war with Germany in the not-distant future. Recent events in Europe are interpreted here as bringing that war closer.

Naturally, the Soviets seek to avoid a combined attack from Germany and Japan, which would strain all their resources. They cannot concentrate so much as they would like upon their western defenses so long as their "back door" in the Far East is threatened by Japan. A non aggression treaty with Japan also might check German plans for aggression against the Soviets.

Recent developments, in the opinion of many independent observers, had heavily discounted the Soviet claim that Germany and Japan have agreed upon a joint attack upon the Soviets. The Japanese attack, which pointed northward from Mukden after 1931, had turned definitely southward. The Japanese military were believed to have ruled Russia out of their military schemes for the next five or even 10 years.

Pushing for Treaty

The new Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, S. Shigemitsu, is known as an ardent advocate of better relations between Russia and Japan. As Ambassador to China, he learned that Chinese affairs are likely to occupy Japan's full attention for many years to come, and that a Soviet-Japanese war might prove fatal to Japanese plans for China. It seemed certain that Mr. Shigemitsu would do everything in his power to prepare the way for a nonaggression treaty with Moscow.

The most serious points of conflict had been gradually cleared up between Japan and Russia in recent months. Moscow's conciliatory attitude had made a favorable impression in Japan.

Many of the responsible leaders in both countries understand that a Soviet-Japanese war might prove futile as well disastrous. Conditions seemed more favorable for conclusion of a non-aggression treaty than they had been since Japan resumed relations with Russia in 1925.

U. S. Wages Total $40,000,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21

ALTHOUGH saying they could make no accurate estimate, Department of Commerce officials made a "rough guess" yesterday that compensation to the nation's employees would total somewhere around $40,000,000,000 this year.

Dividend payments, they said, may aggregate close to $4,000,000,000.

The "guesses" were based on anticipated national income of $60,000,000,000 or above.

Should they be borne out, wages this year would show a $4,000,000,000 gain over 1935, but still would be $11,000,000,000 under 1929. The dividend figure would represent a $1,200,000,000 advance over last year but would be about $2,000,000,000 under 1929.

Wisconsin Woods Kept Free of Fire By Band of 10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Looking over this summer's record of forest protection, Wisconsin state officials think they have found how to minimize the danger from fires.

Although drought made the woods like so much tinder, and winds were present to fan the flames, no serious damage was done the virgin forests which make the state a renowned vacationland, reports E. J. Vanderwall, chief forest ranger.

The explanation: 10,000 minute men.

The state's permanent fire-fighting staff was enlarged to an army of this size during the period of greatest potential danger. The equipment and much of the manpower of every state and federal agency having to do with conservation in Wisconsin were pressed into service.

Towers and Planes

This army, on guard 24 hours a day, was directed in large part through 110 watchtowers reporting continually by telephone to general headquarters. Airplanes were used as fire scouts when visibility was low.

As a result, even when fires were started through carelessness, they were quickly brought under control, the department reports. The practice of the fire-fighting service is to hem in the fire by plowing a wide swath across and around the fire's line of march, using a giant tractor-drawn plow which throws aside rocks and roots. Back fires which serve further to check the oncoming blaze are ignited with blow torches.

Relief by Rain

Rains have now eased the situation, according to the chief ranger. He finds that of the 12,200,000 acres lying in the forest protection area, 12,100,000 acres came through untouched by burns. The great virgin forests, the second growth and reforested areas suffered scarcely any damage, most of the burnt acreage being in swamp and grassland, pulpwood and jackpine land.

Columbia Starts Vocation Aid Plan For Fraternity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Thirty thousand members of Alpha Tau Omega, national college fraternity, will be offered a vocational guidance program in connection with their fraternal activities, according to an announcement by Prof. Harry D. Kitson of Teachers College, Columbia University, today. Extension of vocational guidance into the college fraternity field, where it is "particularly appropriate," marks a new step in counseling, Professor Kitson said.

A Vocational Advisory Board of 18 influential employers and business leaders has been set up. The chief work of the board will be to give information about various occupations, arrange conferences for applicants with outstanding men in the occupations they are considering, and help applicants make contacts likely to lead to placement.

"It is hoped that the example of the Alpha Tau Omega will stimulate a more lively recognition of fraternity responsibility in this direction," Professor Kitson said. "It promises also to render a contribution to vocational guidance in general, lengthening of the arm of vocational counselors in schools, colleges, industry and social service agencies, thus making vocational guidance a continuous process.

"Of great significance also is the conversion of 30,000 intelligent and influential laymen to the idea of vocational guidance. These fraternity men constitute an important body of supporters for vocational guidance in their own communities, and they can facilitate the attainment of our common goal—vocational guidance for all."

Rome's Massive Temples at Baalbek

Only Egypt's Karnak Combines Such Size With Rare Art

The Holy Land
Forty-fifth of 51 Articles

By **R. H. Markham**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BAALBEK, Syria—Baalbek was the first city of massive ruins I ever visited, and it seemed to me at that time to contain the most imposing structures that men ever raised. First sights make strong impressions. Even now Baalbek ranks in my memories with Karnak and the Pyramids.

Baalbek is situated in Syria on the railroad line which runs from Turkey through Aleppo toward Egypt. My train was winding its way up a rather unimpressive valley, between two long ranges of high, bare mountains, when suddenly six gigantic pillars came into view. They were perched upon stupendous foundations and mounted toward the sky like lone, impassive watchmen on one of time's battlements.

Size Made Delicate

Later, when I had left the train and stood beneath them, the combined height of that vast wall and of the stately columns above it was dizzying. The capitals which they bore and the richly sculptured entablatures that held them together as six giant brothers, arm in arm, were so high that the decorations, richly but boldly carved upon them, seemed fine and delicate.

Yet so massive were those carefully chiseled figures that I could almost have hid myself in their curves and convolutions, as other colossal capitals and friezes lying on the ground in a tumbled mass about me plainly showed.

Here size had found a supreme expression. If devotion could be measured by dimensions, the worshipers who built this temple must have considered themselves first in piety among the sons of men. For here are some of the most massive stones ever hewn by human hands.

The greatest of them are four in number. One still lies in the quarry half a mile from town, just as it was prepared. The architects changed their plans, so this cyclopean block was never dragged away. Patiently it has been waiting for nearly two millenniums to be used. But three of its comrades were put in place. They alone make one layer of a gigantic wall.

Giant's Fairy Tale

From each of them could be built a stone house 30 feet high, and 60 feet square, with good solid walls one foot thick. Each of these colossal stones is about 64 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 13 feet high. And they were lifted onto a stone structure about 23 feet above the ground! Men brought them a half mile before putting them there. And they are so well joined that you could hardly drive a razor blade betwen any two of them. The temple is so vast that even Cyclops would have gotten lost in its porticoes and alcoves.

It was a giant's fairy tale in stone. Architects of old, in an imaginative mood, once sat in the shadows about the leaping flames of a willful campfire and told weird stories of walls like mountain ranges and columns that held up heaven.

"Each pillar rests on a base like Mt. Hermon," said one.

"And each capital is as Mt. Tabor," said another.

"Lebanon's gigantic ridge was lifted up and laid upon them as an entablature," added a third.

"All the cedars of Lebanon had to be spliced to make a ridge pole," continued a fourth.

"Mt. Olympus was placed in the middle as an altar stone," continued the last fantastic architect.

Then they all laughed over their dream building, after which the fire died down, a veiled white moon mounted over the ridges and suffused the valley with a soft light. The tale-tellers looked about, and there in solid stones stood their dream structure.

That is Baalbek.

It consists of two temples near together; one vast and high, the other smaller and a little lower. Parts of the pillars, friezes, capitals, and walls of the greater one have fallen into the hollow between the two and make a magnificent but cluttered boulevard. This tangle of stones is not for Jehu's chariot nor Tiglath Pileser's gold-decked steed. 'Tis not for the flaunting of pride nor the display of pomp. 'Tis for you and me humbly to wander through, that we may reverently observe what stupendous efforts men have made to lift themselves to the divine.

We pick our way amid a profusion of gigantic shafts, stupendous pediments, vast cornices and mammoth friezes that baffle our imaginations. We are as babes lost in piles of our own blocks. Men worked years to cut those stones and carve those figures, so that each would fit perfectly upon its neighbor, and then a whole army of dauntless workers mounted dizzying scaffolds to swing them into place, until finally they could rest back from their labors and glory in the vastest columned structure Rome ever erected.

Mammoth Courts

From end to end, it was more than 1000 feet long. It consisted of a stately entrance, a hexagonal vestibule, a court and an enclosed temple, each section more magnificent than the other. As the worshipper mounted the stupendous stairway and walked slowly through the vestibule and court to Jupiter's august column-encompassed shrine, he passed from wonder unto wonder, and bowed in awe before the majesty of a deity who could inspire such a monument.

The court, 440 by 370 feet, built high above the plain, was the largest section of the edifice. It had an altar in its center and was lined with alcoves and shrines containing imposing statues of the deities. Towering over it, from a massive foundation, raised 50 feet above the level of the ground, was the crowning shrine of Jupiter, the most august and compelling home that yearning man had ever raised to a deity. It was 100 yards long, 65 yards wide, and was enclosed by 54 enormous columns, each consisting of three carefully carved cylinders, one upon another, whose diameters were greater than the tallest man.

Those stone giants, standing shoulder to shoulder about the chief of the Roman gods, proclaimed the glory of the Roman Empire. That vast temple was Rome's emblem, and only Rome could build it.

It was in no metropolis, adorned no capital city, added luster to no imperial center, and stood beside no world emporium where the caravans of the nations brought their wares. It was in a distant province, beside a remote spring, where armies only briefly camped and merchants merely spent the night.

Grandeur in a Province

But even there, Rome could build such a temple. Rome had power and might and undaunted self-assurance. Rome had achieved what Alexander failed to do; it had established a world state that endured from decade to decade into centuries. It made the peoples one; created a framework for Greek culture; held sway from the Tamesis (Thames) to the Nile, from Colonia (Cologne) to Thebes and Babylon; it brought prosperity such as mankind had not experienced; and imposed peace on its world.

Men were secure. They traveled over well-paved roads, they plowed and harvested, they bought and sold, they hammered iron and beat out brass, wove cloth, and chiseled stones—in peace. They could make plans and bring them to fruition. They grew rich and strong. So strong that they could swing those cyclopean blocks onto a lofty wall and lift those mammoth columns into the air—all in a provincial town!

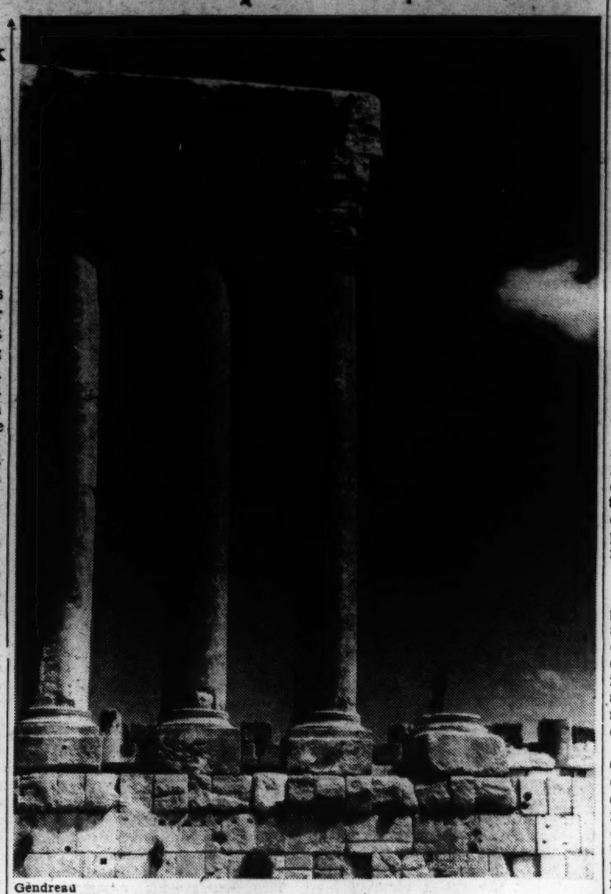
That was Rome, the mightiest and vastest empire mankind had organized before Great Britain entered history.

Last Great Pagan Temple

And as I stand awed and enthralled amid these ruins, I feel profoundly grateful that my Roman brothers made this temple. Those stately columns show that men sought God, however pagan were their beliefs. Those superb shafts have no apologies to make.

This was the last of the great heathen temples. The ages were moving to their destination. Babylon, Egypt, Phoenicia, and Rome culminated in Baalbek. Here humanity offered its most magnificent sacrifices to gods who could not hear.

Then it left Baalbek and Babylon and Memphis and began finding its way to the Father of all mankind, whose temples are in human hearts, and whose glory is in love where life finds its fulfillment.



Gendreau

Modern Engineers Might Glory in This
Sixty Feet High, These Columns Hint the Beauty Once Wrought in Stones Weighing Many Tons

Private Political Armies Banned By New British Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Private political armies such as have become undesirably prominent on the continent of Europe are to be banned in Britain under a comprehensive government measure that was introduced in the House of Commons Nov. 11.

This measure is largely an agreed one, both branches of the opposition in Parliament having been consulted on its drafting. The need for it has been made evident by recent disturbances culminating in serious riots on and about Oct. 13, 1936, in both the East End of London and in Manchester.

Those concerned in these disturbances were, on the one side, youths in military "blackshirt" uniforms claiming to have been organized by the right wing fascist movement and, on the other, crowds with left wing political sympathies including a number of communists and Jews.

Racial Persecution

Antagonism between these two groups is of long standing in Britain. It has arisen chiefly because communists and fascists stand at opposite poles to one another politically, while the Jewish community, at least in the East End of London, associates fascism with persecution of its own race elsewhere.

The more immediate causes of the disturbances in October were fascist demonstrations of a semimilitary character in areas where the opposing group is in a large majority. The chief excuse for these demonstrations was the fact that right-wing political parties—often quite unconnected with fascism—had found their meetings in industrial neighborhoods, and especially in the East End of London, so persistently broken up by local hooligans of left-wing political leanings as seriously to curtail freedom of speech over considerable areas.

On this account the new measure is of a twofold nature. On the one side it puts what is hoped will prove an effectual ban upon private armies of every kind, of whatever political color they may be. On the other it imposes enhanced penalties upon those who interfere with legitimate political meetings. It also increases the ability of those in control of the police to assist in the maintenance of order at such gatherings.

A number of safeguards have been inserted in the bill, in order, on the one hand, not to interfere with movements of a nonpolitical character and, on the other, so as not unduly to restrict such political meetings and processions as are unlikely to cause breaches of the peace.

Hardships Avoided

While such heavy maximum penalties as two years' imprisonment, also fines ranging up to £500, are to be imposed on those who transgress the new law, ingenious provisions have been added to prevent hardship. The wearing of semi-military uniforms by members of such purely pacific bodies as the Boy Scouts and the Salvation Army is thus to be unaffected. Such periodical meetings as those of Orangemen are also subject to exemption, in cases where they are not regarded by local authorities as likely to cause disturbances.

In the case of persons detained by the police for interrupting political meetings, a voice in determining whether prosecution under the measure should follow, is given to the promoters of the gatherings concerned.

Provisions are also included to enable appeal to be made to the House of Commons in cases where reasonable doubt exists whether any particular activities should come under exemption in the interests of free speech.

With these extensive exceptions, the penalties provided in the measure apply to the wearing of political uniforms, the organizing of any political body on military or quasi-military lines, the breaking up of public meetings, and the carrying of "offensive weapons" at a public meeting, or in connection with a procession. The bill empowers local authorities to ban processions in certain areas, and to fix routes to be followed.

Export of South Wales Coal Aided by Anglo-Italian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — South Wales miners have found good news for their long depressed industry in the trade agreement just concluded between the British and Italian governments.

Up to last year Italy was one of the best markets for coal from Cardiff. But with the "sanctions" imposed on Anglo-Italian trade this business came to an almost complete standstill.

The new agreement provides for a quarterly import into Italy of British coal and coke to the value of 43,500,000 lire, about $2,288,100, estimated to be equivalent to from 450,000 to 500,000 metric tons. Italy undertakes to take manufactures from Britain and codfish from Newfoundland to a total quarterly value of 97,000,000 lire.

Restriction of current trade to this level has been arranged in order to ensure the gradual liquidation of past debts owing by Italians to British traders.

These debts now amount to about £1,250,000. They are to be taken care of by an arrangement under which all debts in respect of the price of Italian goods imported into Britain are to be paid to a clearing house in London, 27 per cent of the total amount being retained for the reduction of commercial arrears.

Church Pensions Urged At New York Conference

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Samuel S. Hall, investment officer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, told the closing session of the church pensions conference here Nov. 18 that there is not likely to be any increased returns on large investments for a number of years, "due to the present government policy." As a result of the Government's participation in the investment field, he said, "there is a tendency to discourage those who are dependent upon income from securities."

Delegates representing 24 denominations adopted a resolution urging churches of the various denominations to "provide a pension or annuity protection for all of their workers, especially as they are not included in the provisions of the Social Security Act."

Mellon Gives Chest $125,000

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon gave the Pittsburgh community fund $125,000 Nov. 18, a sum campaign leaders declared they believed to be the largest donated by any individual to a community chest in the United States. The former Secretary of the Treasury gave the same amount last year and $115,000 in 1934. The campaign is to raise $2,798,107, about one third of which has been pledged in a week's drive.

Mississippi School Begins 30th Year Of Aid to Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRENTISS, Miss., Nov. 21—Opening its doors for the thirtieth consecutive season, the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute again offers religious, industrial and literary opportunities for hundreds of underprivileged Negro youth of this State.

This institution was established by the present principal, J. E. Johnson, assisted by his wife, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute under Booker T. Washington. Situated in a section of Mississippi where little high school training is offered for Negro students, this school is an important factor in Negro life.

This year the school has an enrollment of 370 with 18 teachers and officers. Most of the students come from adjoining communities and counties.

The plant of the Prentiss Institute consists of 12 buildings and trade shops, with over 600 acres of farm and woodland. The boarding pupils are allowed to work on the farm and in the various shops to aid them in financing their school work. It takes annually from $20,000 to $30,000 to operate the school. Ninety per cent of this amount is secured from white friends of Negro education throughout the North, East and West.

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an Exposé of Graft
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Good for many a grim chuckle is this brilliant, although cynical book. Commenting on it recently, The Christian Science Monitor said, "Few mature Americans are still naive enough to take as final the school textbook version of the operation of their political system. But even those who have had some practical experience need to take a long breath and hold it before plunging into this book." Referring to the author's uncovering of political corruption the Monitor says, "In illuminating detail he explains just how it works in all its forms from traffic violation fixing to the purchase of legislatures by big business." $2.00.
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Unions Ask Curb on Machines to Aid Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

tained, no line can be drawn between what is a wise and what is an unfortunate introduction of new machinery.

"When we find how fast plants are being mechanized, it will be possible to say to any manufacturer that he is going too swiftly with machinery and displacing too many workers. He can be told to halt in order to keep his proportion of workers in constant employment."

Board Would Decide

To control the utilization of advanced equipment, a board would be set up, consisting, as it is now projected, of representatives of workers, management and Government.

Hearings took place on the O'Mahoney bill at the last session but the legislative program was so full it was impossible to get consideration for the measure. It is to be given immediate attention on the convening of the next Congress, according to the understanding of labor chiefs here.

After the loss of the first skirmish over the disputed Committee for Industrial Organization, friends of the C. I. O. in the convention caucused last night to choose their strategy and leaders for a battle on the floor next week. Two bouts were forecast, one for lifting the suspension of the 10 C. I. O. unions without delegates here, the second for maintaining suspension rather than resorting to expulsion.

Bloc Plans Fight

Advocates of dissolving the suspension, as demanded by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., admitted they held but a few votes and would be beaten, but purposed nevertheless to make a showing of the C. I. O. case in the convention. The caucus brought together some 60 objectors to the majority, which has no thought of restoring the suspended unions to their place in the A. F. of L. without some agreement on policy.

The first test of the opposing sides in the split developed on a resolution withdrawing A. F. of L. support from the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the big union of makers of men's and boys' ready-to-wear clothing.

For years trade unions have encouraged employment for their members by educating organized labor into the purchase of union-made goods, distinguished by their labels. The Amalgamated is one of the strongest unions in America. It did not come into the A. F. of L. until two years ago. Then it agreed to join with another union in using its label. A year ago, Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated president, helped Mr. Lewis to set up the C. I. O. Last month, the Amalgamated dropped the label it started using as part of its pact on entering the A. F. of L., and began using its own label. The federation retorted here by outlawing the Amalgamated label. This is but another widening of the division.

Constitutional Program

Vigorous recommendation of a new constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to legislate nationally on labor measures was given the convention by Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Smith told the A. F. of L. that the new needs and new aspirations of the American people had outgrown their Constitution. He declared that liberal interpretation of the Constitution would be insufficient.

Judicial Jeopardy

Even if the Supreme Court were to take a more liberal attitude toward the National Labor Relations Board law now in question and although the court allowed the Social Security Act to stand, Mr. Smith did not think these decisions would afford adequate security for legislation of the future.

"The workings of the minds of individual judges, their liberal outlook or their conservative outlook," he said, "would still hold in doubtful jeopardy other measures yet unconceived, but which will be necessary for the achievement of the good life for American labor and the American people."

Operation of the National Labor Relations Board law, designed to protect collective bargaining, has demonstrated that the unfair labor practices which the law seeks to halt do exist, and in considerable numbers, Mr. Smith declared.

"In the charges brought before us and in the decisions issued by the board," he continued, "there is ample evidence that the labor movement has greatly to fear discriminatory discharge by employers for union activity, intimidation and coercion practiced against employees who desire to join unions, forcing upon workers of company-dominated representation plans, and refusal of employers to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees' own choosing."

Mr. Smith deplored the unrestrained vigilantism, frequently with the connivance of police officials, which he said he had found on the Pacific Coast, all indicating the "grossest disregard of elementary civil rights." One of the most disturbing angles of vigilantism, he added, was the co-operation of peace officers with employers to attack organizations of labor.

A. J. Altmeyer, acting chairman of the Social Security Board, told the A. F. of L. that labor's fine defense of the act was the chief factor in turning the recent Republican attack into a rout. He assured organized labor that the social security law was not written hastily, but had been given long consideration. He hoped it would have nonpartisan support.

Progress of the states in co-operating was encouraging, he said, 45 per cent of the pay rolls of the country being covered for unemployment compensation under state acts.

Three Principles

Outlining the three principles underlying the law, Mr. Altmeyer said the nation now recognized that:

1. Unemployment and economic old age are a part of the true cost of production.
2. Contributions to meet these costs should be based on pay rolls.
3. Benefits to individuals should be based on past earnings.

The worker has an important property right in his job, concluded the security board's acting chairman.

Protest against the A. F. of L. going on record for physical examinations was made by State Senator James P. Meehan of Massachusetts, delegate from the painters' union, in consideration of a resolution on workmen's compensation. He spoke of workers who never had lost a day's work in 25 years being examined, rejected for minor cause, and immediately dismissed from their jobs. On his motion, the report was referred back for further consideration.

Goodyear Union Protest Settled by Conference

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—A conference between union representatives and company executives resulted Nov. 19 in a settlement, said John House, union local president, of a dispute which precipitated a "sit-down" protest at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Tire department employees in plant No. 1 "sat down" and caused suspension of operations, affecting 4000 workers on three shifts.

U.S. Must Grapple Problems That Come With Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

wages in the same period increased only 65 points, and employment of wage-earners increased only 18 per cent.

Studies like these are now being made, trade by trade, and show about the same tendency throughout all industry: a lag or discrepancy between the worker's output and the share of the consequent benefit which he gets in increased wages, or increased employment.

Approaching the same subject from another route, Mr. Hopkins arrives at substantially the same result. Technological improvement means that the American worker today, he says, can produce 30 per cent more than in 1920. He can produce 10 per cent more than he could in 1929. While machine efficiency has increased, worker population has increased, too.

More Enter Labor Market

About 500,000 more young people enter the labor market each year than the number retired in the older brackets. Five hundred thousand is the size of the city of Washington, and that means, says Mr. Hopkins that American production will have to be 20 per cent above the 1929 level to reduce unemployment to the 1929 level . . . which means a 45 per cent increase in output above what it is today.

Economists in Washington are intensely interested in this whole phenomenon. To them it is the key to the riddle of what is going to happen next in American history. They point out that there is a tendency among politicians to sigh over this expanding power of the machine to produce, over the ability of a worker to do with a touch of a button what formerly occupied a full day's laborious effort. They point out too that the efficiency of machines and labor is bound to increase, that there can be no stopping it.

But they do not sympathize with those who lament the development.

It all Depends

It depends wholly on political institutions, they declare, whether this increasing efficiency will turn into increasing unemployment, longer breadlines, more hard-times, overproduction and catastrophes, like the one out of which America is just struggling; or whether it will produce a modern utopia. Men have conquered the problem of supply, they declare, it remains to conquer the problem of distribution.

If the benefits of increasing productivity are snatched by the few, they say, then economic laws will exact their inexorable retribution the demand for new social legislation and federal centralization in that case have only just begun. If, on the other hand, the new productivity results in higher wages, shorter hours, more widely distributed benefits, then mass purchasing power will be sustained; workers will have the wherewithal to consume the goods they produce. It is some groping appreciation of that idea which probably found expression in the last election.

As Mr. Hopkins put it to the Mayors:

"With wisdom and foresight the problem can be solved in a way that will hurt nobody and will bring to the people as a whole the greatest era of health and prosperity and happiness ever attained in any nation."

Reports Show Jobs Given to Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

be maintained at public expense on a higher standard of living than they will exert themselves to earn."

Questions Labor Legislation

A hint that business considers much advanced labor legislation to be at least badly drafted if not excessive is contained in an incidental feature of the report which holds that in some states re-employment is being retarded by legislation which bars from jobs skilled workers eager to accept them.

It cites as an example some workmen's compensation laws which make employers feel they must "reject applicants with physical defects which might have no influence upon their efficiency as workmen."

President Roosevelt's contention that business must re-employ a greater proportion of workers over the age of 40 is recognized by the committee with a recommendation for further activities in training older workers for skilled and semi-skilled classifications.

Shortage of Skilled Labor

A larger proportion of the report is devoted to the problem of the shortage of skilled labor and proposed remedies than to any other subject. The analysists discovered that in areas as widely scattered as Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Iowa an actual shortage of skilled workers is already apparent, while in some eastern cities the proportion of relief workers in the unskilled category has risen to 65 per cent and over. The converse is that skilled workers represent a diminishing proportion of relief workers.

"The limiting effect of this factor will probably be felt in increasing degree," the report states, "because any further increase in production will in large measure be reflected directly in added employment. Heretofore, substitution of full-time for part-time has met much of the needs for increased production, but this substitution is now fairly well completed in many directions.

May Mean Longer Hours

If more skilled men cannot be found to go with the complements of unskilled workers that will be needed, industry may be forced to go to longer hours, in order to avoid shortage in production in the face of growing demand, and a rise in prices beyond the control of industry, with all that such conditions would imply for the future.

"As the depression progressed, there was a decrease in vocational training for occupations in industry and commerce. . . . The time has come for renewed, vigorous attention to proper training for occupations in private employment to meet the need for skilled workers which will become more and more urgent under normal advances in economic conditions."

Richmond Methodists Rush Moral Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21—Appointing a new moral reform committee to represent the Richmond Methodist Preachers' Association in its "continued fight against liquor, vice, gambling and Sunday desecration," the Rev. A. P. Williams, president, told the group at its weekly session in Centenary Church here that the religious forces "sold out our Sunday laws too cheaply."

The position of the Preachers' association on moral questions "is the historic Methodist position," he said. "We have not surrendered. We have just begun to fight. We shall join hands with every group that fights these evils. Our committee shall represent our moral views before legislative bodies and join committees from other denominations in prosecuting the battle of the church generally against moral evils.

"The liquor problem is far from being solved. Vice and gambling are rampant. This committee will lead us in whatever fight can be made against these evils."

He named the Rev. J. D. McAlister, pastor of Memorial Methodist Church and a former state superintendent of the Virginia and later of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, as chairman of the moral committee. Other members are Mr. Williams, the Rev. J. J. Rives, D. D., of Centenary Church, and the Rev. James Love Finch, of Denny Street Methodist Church.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

for its own interests. Support of the other nations mentioned appears to depend upon the occasion and circumstances surrounding it.

Those who have been urging Britain to provide a definite prospectus of what it would fight for and what it would not fight for are still puzzled, since the commitments of Britain to foreign nations are subject to so many qualifications.

Spain—Moves to Halt Barcelona Blockade

As the Madrid Government executes a short-range bombardment of the rebel positions in the University City sector of the capital, Gen. Francisco Franco's threatened blockade of Barcelona's preoccupied Europe.

Cautiously, the democratic governments of Europe meet each new move that might involve international complications. Great Britan indicates that it may permit the rebels to effect their blockade within the three-mile limit, but that it would regard interference with British shipping on the high seas as an act of piracy. France meets the threat by ordering warships to stand by, but there is every indication that it will follow Britain's lead.

Communists and Socialists and even some advocates of democratic free government show irritation over the neutral attitude of France and Britain toward the desperate plight of the democratically established Madrid Government. But Great Britain and France, even as violent partisanship swirls around it, places the peace of Europe above all else. Diplomatic dodges, seeming inconsistencies, even sacrifice of some rights, seem justified, if the flames over Spain are kept localized.

Madrid—Foreign Help to Combattants

Through Valencia to Madrid pour many men of many lands whose individual sympathies disregard their Governments' official policy of neutrality. Three famous American fliers are allegedly among the latest Valencia arrivals. Bert Acosta, who accompanied Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his flight across the Atlantic in 1927, is one of the three. His companions are said to be Eddie Schneider, former manager of the Jersey City Airport, and Fred A. Lord of New York city, who, as a member of the British Fying Corps during the World War, is officially credited with shooting down 22 German planes. It is said that they will receive $300 a week from the Madrid Government for their services.

Madrid is greatly bolstered by the French, Russians, Germans, Catalans and other nationalities who have come to fight by its side. Gen. Francisco Franco may credit these volunteers for converting a 100-mile advance into a stiffened resistance, which today gives promise of indefinite continuance.

In Doubt About Security Act? See Your Local Postmaster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—That perennial sage, Mr. Postmaster, is being depended on by the Government to explain the Security Act pensions to all comers in the weeks ahead. The Security Board is establishing 56 regional offices to co-operate.

Wide publicity has been given to how the pensions will be computed, the taxes levied and the types of employment not covered by the law. But a thousand and one questions of detail and administration are coming up.

Will these pensions be like relief?

Will a worker get back as much as he is taxed?

What if he works until 75 and dies without collecting anything?

So they run.

There is the matter of eligibility. Does the exclusion of farm help and housemaids mean none of them will ever receive pensions?

Always Remains a Chance

"Not at all," says the Security Board. "People make frequent changes in their occupations. Relatively few spend their lives in one type of work. Many now excluded may before 65 shift to other employment and become eligible."

The law is mandatory for the affected employments. There are no options. Whether a man has an independent income or is receiving a stipend from a private pension law will make no difference when the checks start going to those qualified in 1942. No tests of need, like those for relief, are laid down.

If Brutus Bolt, the grocery clerk, fulfills some stipulations but not all, he will be entitled at 65 to 3½ per cent of the wages on his account. Should he meet all the requirements, he will be under the system and can not collect a lump-sum payment. His pension will be for life, no matter how long he lives or how much was taken from his wages in taxes. For every 3 cents collected from workers' pay envelopes, the Government will pay at least 3½ cents to the workers on their estates.

What About Angela?

If Brutus's sister, Angela, works in a laundry at $65 a month for 10 years after 1937 and then gets married, her account will show $7800. Under present plans, she can file a claim on her sixty-fifth birthday much as one files claims for insurance payments. Once the claim is approved, she will get $19 a month. If she forgets about it, clerks keeping the records are expected to notice her birthday has passed and she will then be reminded. Many such details of administration remain to be worked out, however.

Many have inquired about the requirement that the worker be employed in at least five different calendar years after 1937. This need not be continuous employment, one day a year suffices. Nor need the years run consecutively.

What Mr. Ben Can Do

Suppose Mr. Ben, the grocer, closes shop and Bolt is out of a Job. Ben might want to buy federal pension protection; but he can't because it is not on the market.

If he goes to work for a department store at 55 and averages $100 a month for 10 years, his pension at retirement will be $22.50 a month. If he continues working there after 65, he can't collect anything but the tax on his wages will cease. If he dies "in harness," say at 75, his daughter, Mrs. Alice Bolt, can claim 3½ per cent of the amount on his security account.

Although unemployed, young Bolt can get an account number, as can all others now working at tasks not covered by the law. If he, too, gets situated in the department store at 25 and averages $25 a week for 40 years, his check on retirement will be $53 monthly. Tax payments and the record of wages earned over that time will be kept up through the employer.

Every Little Helps

Suppose the family has hard sledding some years from now and Mrs. Bolt becomes a matron at $75 a month in a summer resort to supplement their income. The board and lodging supplied free by the hotel will be considered part of her wages, worth, say, $34.50 a month. If she fills this job three months each year for seven years before reaching 65, her account will show $2299.50 and entitle her then to $11.50 each month that she does not work in a covered employment.

If a son is born to them and becomes a newsboy or a "bellhop" out of school hours to save for college, his earnings will be entered on an account like any other. Should Brutus Jr. become a public school teacher for life, however, only those boyhood earnings would be credited to him for pension purposes.

What if another depression comes and the department store fails, leaving the Bens and the Bolts unemployed? Can they borrow on their wage account?

Socialists to Join Farm-Labor Group, Thomas Forecasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The Socialist party may not figure on the national ballots four years hence. Its leaders envisage that within two years it will have joined with Progressive, Labor and all other groups in the political field just left of center to implement the objectives of the Farmer-Labor movement. Norman Thomas, titular head of the Socialist party, made this forecast today as he went into a three-day session with his executive council on future party policy.

In Mr. Thomas' analysis, no phase of the political insurgency which marked this year's American presidential campaign had the essential aggressiveness to qualify as the ideal base for a genuine people's front. But he declared that the canvass and its outcome had fortified the conviction of the present Socialist leadership that the time was fast coming for a liberal offensive of major proportions.

The Socialist party, Mr. Thomas said, was now organized to work with all progressive groups that could be brought together for a common purpose and would not again reject a united front with the Communists. Such an alignment would eliminate the Socialist label from the ballots four years hence, but, he added, "the life of the party does not depend upon our running a man for President."

First Limited Train Marks 55th Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—First train to be designated as a "limited" and first to be lighted with electricity, the Pennsylvania Limited celebrated its fifty-fifth birthday on Nov. 19. It has never missed a trip since its inaugural run between Chicago, Philadelphia and New York in 1881.

Passenger department officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad estimate that the train has made more than 40,000 east and westbound trips over the 908 miles of track between Chicago and New York, through Philadelphia, and has carried at least 7,000,000 passengers.

"Pullman Palace Cars" were used exclusively when it was first operated. Through-passengers slept in "hotel" cars, each of which had a good-sized kitchen in addition to regular berths and drawing rooms. In 1882, separate dining cars were added and the hotel cars were replaced by regular sleeping cars. An observation car was added in 1889.

Now a Tuscan red, like all Pennsylvania trains, the Pennsylvania Limited began with a dark olive coat of paint, and then in 1898 changed to a striking combination of jade green below the window sills, and cream above that line. According to the Railway Guide of that year, the effect was "something which has never been seen on a railroad train before." It won the employees' name of the "Yellow Kid."

B. & O. Net Up Sharply

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reports net income of $1,110,883 in September after taxes and charges, against $106,650 in the corresponding month last year. For the first nine months net income was $250,077 this year, while in the like period last year net loss was $3,334,021.

LESS "ISOLATION" FOR INDUSTRY...

ONE of American industry's major ills is the lack of understanding between it and the public it serves. The people whose lives are bettered a hundred times a day by the comforts and conveniences that industry has provided regard it, too frequently, in an unflattering light.

Business and industry should have closer contact with their customers and their workers. It is the working, buying public that determines the popular status of a concern. And it is also the good-will of this same public that spells acceptance for a company's products or for its policies.

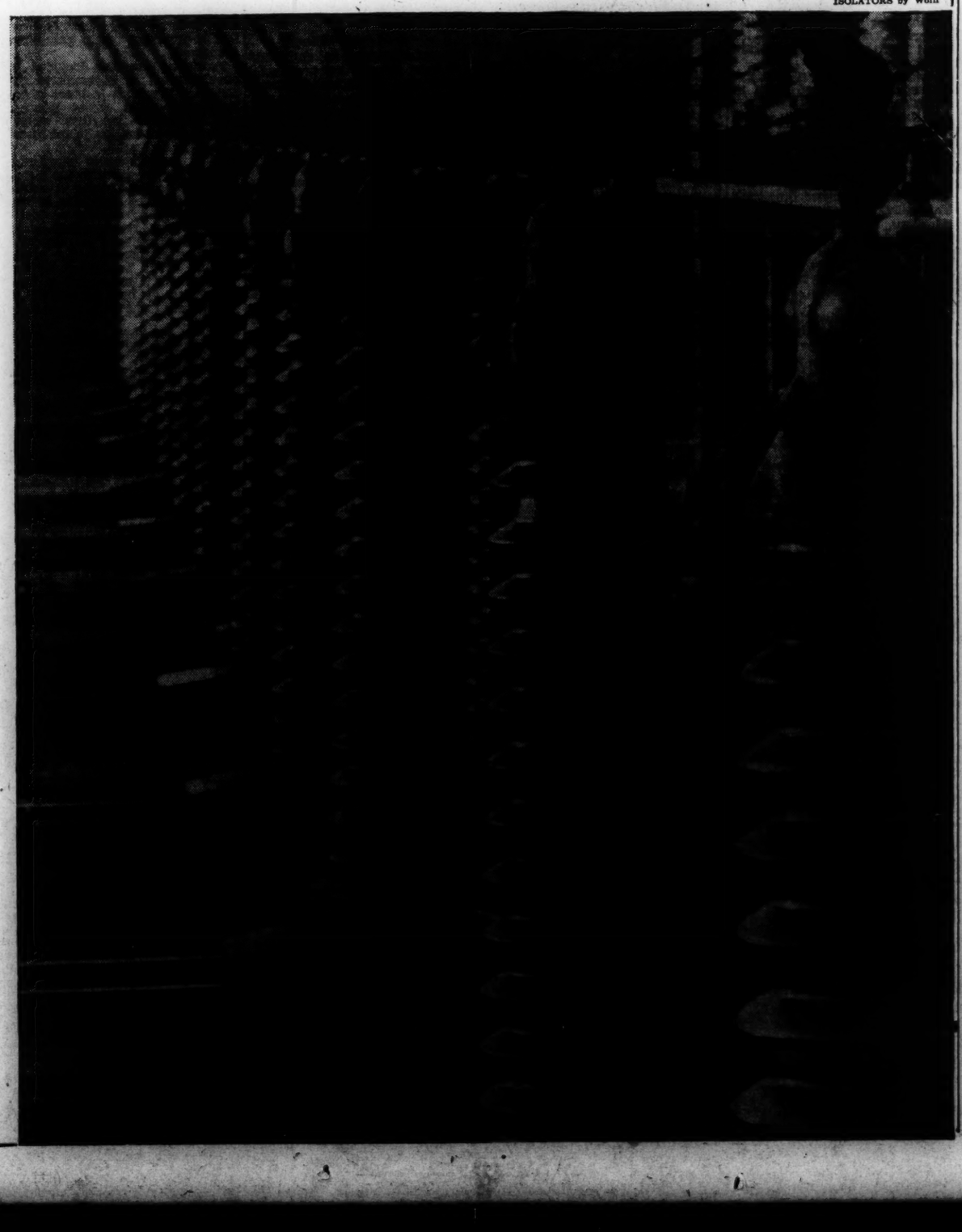
The Sun has consistently provided business with opportunities to show the many benefits the American industrial system has made possible and the many services it has rendered. The Sun stands out as an effective newspaper through which industry can regularly advertise its policies and principles and create for them the acceptance that The Sun has helped to win for their many excellent products.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

ISOLATORS by Wolff



Honolulu Man Picks Flowers of Sea

For 15 years he has been diving off the reefs of the Hawaiian and South Sea Islands for choice bits of coral to supply tourist trade.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Picking "flowers" with a cold chisel and a small sledgehammer 15 or 20 feet beneath the surface of the sea sounds almost too fantastic to be true.

Of course, the "flowers" are not the kind you find in the fields and woods or in your own garden. These "flowers" are really animals or coral, but so beautiful is their appearance that they are often called "flowers of the sea." Some bits of coral have the appearance of a glorious individual blossom while others appear to be elaborate bouquets.

Theodore (Ted) Dranga of Honolulu, Hawaii, has been picking these sea flowers with a chisel and hammer for the past 15 years. During that time he has become a recognized authority on corals and has made coral collection a paying business, perhaps one of the strangest occupations in the United States.

Began as a Boy

Dranga was born in Hawaii about the time the islands became an integral part of the United States through annexation. As a youngster he swam out to the coral reefs and spent hours there in contemplation of the beautiful coral gardens beneath the surface.

As he grew older he began to dive for odd bits of coral he saw. Visitors to the islands often bought some of these for souvenirs. Thus was the beginning of his unusual career founded upon the interest of visitors in the "flowers of the sea."

Today Dranga operates a regular curio shop filled with odds and ends of things gathered, not only from this American territory, but from distant South Sea Islands. There one finds seashell necklaces, sprouting coconuts, shark teeth necklaces, shark jaws, war clubs, rare wooden bowls, . . . all the odd and strange things of the Pacific Islands.

Keeps Choice Bits Himself

But Dranga's first and principal interest is in coral. He'll drop work almost any time to talk about coral, to show you special bits he keeps, or even take you out with him to the reefs to dive among his "flowers."

As a one-time member of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu Dranga had excellent opportunities to visit strange lands and reefs. But today he finds that the 134 species of coral found in Hawaii are sufficient to satisfy his desire for unique formations. While he hesitates to state how much coral he has picked from the sea bottom he admits it runs into many tons.

To do his collecting Dranga has a small glass bottom rowboat in which he drifts over the coral beds. Adjusting water tight goggles he plunges overboard, swims down to the reef and goes to work. And work it really is. Try going down 20 or 30 feet below the surface and chisel off a bit of rock. Mighty difficult to hold the chisel in place and even harder to strike a blow.

Small Pieces Worth Most

With his 15 years of experience, however, Dranga rarely makes a false move. Sometimes he comes to the surface carrying a piece two feet in diameter and weighing from 20 to 30 pounds. He doesn't do this often, only to fill some special order. The smaller, more daintily formed, bits have more value.

Getting the coral from the sea doesn't mean it is ready for sale. Great care is needed even after the coral is out of the water to prevent it being damaged until thoroughly "seasoned." When first taken from the ocean coral is not the glistening white customarily associated with it. Much of it found in this island section of America is olive green or brown, although some is mauve, pink, sulphur green and even, in rare cases, almost scarlet. To bring out its beauty it must be well washed in fresh cold water time after time and placed in the sun to bleach. Two months of this bleaching may be needed before it can be sold.

Pan-Pacific Press Bureau

Theodore Dranga, Honolulu Coral Expert
He Dives in 15 to 20 Feet of Water and Chips Off Coral With a Chisel and Hammer

Moscow Reports Confessions In Sabotage Trials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 20—With their confessions of anti-Communist sabotage, eight men, seven Russians and a German, face extreme penalty sentences. The ninth man on trial pleaded guilty only in part to the charges.

The nine defendants, including the German engineer, George Stickling, are stated to have confessed to organizing the fatal explosion last September in a coal mine at Kemerovo, Siberia.

The evidence allegedly implicated Gregory Piatakoff, former Vice-Commissar of Heavy Industry, and other important officials, who are accused of attempting to break up the Stakhanoff movement and to arouse labor discontent by sabotage.

The newspaper Pravda, Communist Party organ, anticipating the court's verdict, declared, "The Soviet court will mercilessly destroy the Trotskyist rascals and root out the remains of the capitalist classes in this Soviet country."

NOVOSIBIRSK, Western Siberia, Nov. 20 (AP)—Seven Russians and one German engineer pleaded guilty yesterday, the Government announced, to charges of sabotage of the great Kemerovo coal mines with the resultant death of 14 miners.

The trial here was first of a series expected to result from recent arrests in Moscow and Leningrad, and its importance to the Russian mind was indicated by the appearance of the president of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, Judge Ulrich, as presideing magistrate.

The prosecution alleged that Leon Trotzky, exiled ex-Minister of War, and German Fascists were connected directly with the nine prisoners here in sabotage efforts.

According to the indictment, one of the defendants, I. Noskoff, told the prosecutor:

Soviet Justice Uses New Yardstick for Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Recent trials reported in the Soviet press provide an interesting commentary upon differences between Soviet and other conceptions of justice. In general, they show that Soviet courts deal more harshly with those who offend against the state, and often more leniently with those who commit crimes against individuals.

Two trials were reported in the same newspaper. In one, a woman was convicted of premeditated murder, motivated by jealousy. She was sent to prison for eight years. In the other, a woman was convicted of "speculation"; she bought dress goods and shoes in state shops and re-sold them privately at a profit. She was sent to prison for ten years. The victim of the first offense was an individual; the victim of the second was the state.

Sabotage High Crime

Several brutal murderers have been convicted recently; the maximum penalty was 10 years in prison.

Several chairmen of collective farms in Western Siberia were shot this autumn because they had persuaded peasants not to turn over full grain deliveries to the state.

The director of a Moscow factory was shot because the factory turned out so much damaged goods. He was convicted of "sabotaging" a state enterprise.

The official press fully reported the trial of several motion picture executives in Moscow. They were accused of "criminal negligence" in managing a state motion picture trust. There was no suggestion of dishonesty; the prosecutor merely alleged that they had wasted 2,500,000 rubles of the state's money by careless management. The court sent the chairman of the trust to prison for four years, his assistant for two years, and the chief bookkeeper for one year at forced labor because the latter had failed to report extravagance.

The evidence at this trial is a familiar story in Hollywood. The company bought several scenarios which it could not use; one actress was employed for eight months, but worked only five days; after the trust had sent an agent touring the provinces to look for an actor suited to a certain role, it found the right actor in Moscow. The accused offered a spirited defense. They argued that motion pictures cannot be made like shoes or steel; that it is necessary to buy several scenarios to find one good one; that it is impossible to use motion-picture actors as regularly as those in theaters. Nevertheless, they all went to prison on charges which are not criminal elsewhere.

Soviet spokesmen often declare that their courts are more lenient than those of "bourgeois" countries. Soviet justice, they explain, does not seek to "punish," but merely to "correct." They point to the fact that they limit prison sentences to a maximum of 10 years, and permit the majority of criminals a large measure of freedom during confinement. Criminals are put to work, and if they behave well, may even marry and take unguarded holidays while in prison camps.

Many New Crimes

The fact remains that the Soviets have added a long list of crimes to those of other countries, and many of these "new" crimes are dealt with more harshly than other countries have dealt with comparable offenses for generations. Soviet courts frequently impose the penalty of death for embezzlement or theft of state funds, for attacks upon state officials, for "sabotage" of state enterprises, for political opposition.

Most Soviet crimes are now directed against the state. The state owns all means of production and distribution, which means that every embezzlement, every major theft, every case of negligent management, involves state property. Any sort of opposition to state policy may incur maximum prison sentences or even shooting. Severe sentences have been imposed recently for such diverse offenses as "obstructing the Stakhanoff movement," "Trotzkyism," "conspiracy to prevent grain deliveries," responsibility for typographical errors in government decrees published in newspapers.

It must be remembered that in Soviet Russia political opposition has become a major crime. And to a person ordered to be shot, it makes little difference whether the penalty is considered "punishment" or "correction."

Supreme Court Considers Arms Embargo Act of '34

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Constitutionality of the 1934 Arms Embargo Act authorizing the President to ban shipment of munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay for use in the Chaco war was argued Nov. 19 before the Supreme Court. The decision is possible on Dec. 7.

Validity of the act was upheld by Martin Conboy, special assistant to the Attorney General and former United States District Attorney at New York. The Government contends a ruling by the southern New York district would nullify, "in large part," recent neutrality legislation. The district court held that the statute was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the President.

Opposing Conboy were George Z. Medalie, also a former federal district attorney at New York, and William Wallace, a New York lawyer.

They represented the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation and other New York concerns indicted on a charge of conspiracy to sell 15 machine guns to Bolivia.

The presidential embargo was revoked when the war ended.

Alberta Jobless Total Rises 4000 Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—That unemployment in Canada now involves one third of the population in young working-age people, was the statement made in Edmonton during the visit in October of Miss Charlotte Whitton, director of the Child Welfare Council of Canada and an outstanding authority on social problems. She stated that unemployment relief in the Dominion now runs to more than $115,000,000 yearly with $31,000,000 for hospitalization.

Miss Whitton said that the limit of ability of municipalities to meet costs of this work rapidly is being reached, and deplored the "political patronage," which is creeping into the whole social picture.

The dropping of "temporary cures" must come in dealing with these problems, declared this social worker. They must be faced nationally, not locally, as the handling of unemployment relief and other social problems by 4200 individual municipalities had resulted in chaotic management which failed to meet the needs. She believed that more money than thought had been spent in combating the troubles caused by unemployment in the Dominion and that too much has been spent in helping people in trouble instead of helping people out of trouble.

When questioned as to what avenues should be provided to supply work, Miss Whitton stated that she believed room will have to be made for the young men by withdrawing older men from jobs. She anticipated that the national unemployment commission would serve to solve unemployment and social problems, among which she listed the great increase of illegitimacy throughout Canada and said that young unmarried mothers presented a grave problem to her department.

State Legislative Compacts Put Up to Chamber for Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Thorough investigation of the state compact method as a means of using state powers to legislate on a regional or interstate basis is recommended in a committee report made to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

It was pointed out that Congress already has given its consent to more than 60 such compacts, and none has yet been invalidated by the United States Supreme Court.

Possible subjects for compacts suggested by the committee include labor legislation, electric utility regulation, milk production and control of natural resources.

Advantage Outlined . . . . . .

Outlining the advantages of legislating by means of interstate compacts, the committee pointed out that the "action is taken by the states which have direct concern and intimate knowledge of conditions which are to be met, and there is no danger of having imposed upon such states regulations which are determined by other states without full regard for the view of the states most affected.

"As to matters of a regional kind," the report continued, "the states in the regions can determine for themselves the form and extent of joint action which they should take. When an industry has importance in several states, agreement among these states as to any action they will take, in common, will at once open a method of equitable procedure for states reluctant to place handicaps upon their industries in competition with industries of other states, and also prevent industries in states which otherwise would act alone from being placed at a disadvantage in markets where they must meet competition from other states."

Distance No Barrier

States need not necessarily be contiguous to enter into such compacts, the committee said. In the instance of one industry, there might be an eastern state and a western state, while in the instance of any other industry there might be 20 states with one or more in every region of the country, all interested in uniform legislation.

Turning to the legal advantages of such compacts, the committee said, "Through the use of compacts among states there would be respect for the constitutional reservation to the states of all powers not expressly granted to the Federal Government, with the practical effect that the courts, in reviewing compacts, could take a more liberal view than in construing legislation purporting to be based upon limited federal powers."

The chamber's board also received a committee recommendation for changes in federal agricultural credit policies. The committee held that under the pressure of emergency conditions, some credit practices followed constituted a departure from principles universally accepted as sound in normal times. Now that the emergency is passing, the committee said, credit policies should be adopted that take into consideration the more normal conditions existing in the agricultural field. Such a program, it was said, should contemplate greater utilization of private lending agencies.

Jacksonian Reviewing Stand Designed And Steps Cover Planned for Inaugural

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The stand from which President Roosevelt will review his second inaugural parade on Jan. 20 will be designed along the lines of the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tennessee.

The President gave his approval to the construction of such a stand in front of the White House shortly before leaving on his South American cruise. The design was submitted by Waddy B. Wood, Washington architect, who four years ago drew plans for the reviewing stand modeled after the Federal Hall in New York city, where George Washington took the oath of office.

Parade Permitted

Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the President in holding down the enthusiasm of those who want to stage an elaborate inauguration celebration to match the size of the election victory. Mr. Roosevelt has expressed preference for simple ceremonies. He left word behind that he would consent to a "parade of sorts" and the construction of "not too costly" a reviewing stand. Thus far he has been adamant against proposals for an inaugural ball.

No inaugural chairman has yet been appointed by the President, but plans are going forward to spend $35,000 set aside by the last session of Congress for the construction of an inaugural platform at the capitol and a "court of honor" at the White House. Another $25,000 has been set aside for the use of the District of Columbia Commissioners in caring for the safety and convenience of inaugural visitors.

Inauguration planners are taking the possibility of inclement weather into consideration more than ever before, because of the switch in the date from March 4 to Jan. 20. Carpenters are already putting a wooden "overcoat" on the Capitol steps where thousands will gather to hear the President's inaugural address. Special booths will be erected for radio commentators inside the Capitol for use in case the weather forbids an outdoor ceremony.

Hotels are rapidly closing their reservation lists; railroads and bus lines are completing arrangements for special trains to bring in large numbers of people; and a little later a bureau will be set up to aid visitors in finding rooms in private houses.

Enthusiasm

The type of pressure Mr. Roosevelt must resist if he is to adhere to his present plan for a simple inauguration is exemplified in a statement made by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce:

"I have never seen a time when there was so much enthusiasm for President Roosevelt as there is at the moment. I do not see how there can be an inauguration without a tremendous expression of this enthusiastic spirit."

Malcolm S. McConihe, Democratic National Committeeman for the District of Columbia, declared:

"The people of the nation are most enthusiastic in their demand for appropriate festivities on Inauguration Day. I sincerely hope the President will not insist on the simple program he first outlined."

Recreation Center Opens for Children On N. Y. East Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The neighborhood of 138 East 127th street glowed with pride Nov. 18. Park avenue may have its advantages, and Riverside drive may have its beauties but the residents of East 127th street thought their own blocks about the nicest in town. When "His Honor the Mayor" drove up, the doors were formally opened and the first in a projected series of 20 recreation and social centers was opened by the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York Police Department.

The recreation centers are an evidence of modernity on the part of the police and an attitude of prevention rather than punishment toward juvenile offenses. All of the buildings are to be rented by the police department, staffed and maintained by the Public Works Administration, and equipped partly by gifts and subscriptions from interested citizens.

The five-story building at 138 East 127th Street is to be open daily from three until 10 o'clock with supervised programs of recreation, art and craft work, music, dramatics and club activity for children of all ages up to 21.

Under the auspices of the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education will be set up a supervised home-study group enabling children working in the center library to have assistance and supervision of their home study by trained educational workers. It is also hoped that the house may become a social center for the district with neighborhood councils, and meetings to discuss local betterment.

The building is to be known as the James J. Flanagan Youth Community Center in memory of a patrolman killed in the line of duty just a few blocks away. The bureau chiefs feel that his example of courage and devotion will be an inspiration to youth.

Star Discovery Announced From 30-Year-Old Plates

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21 (AP)—Discovery of a new star, seven to nine million light years out in space, and at least 20 million times as bright as the earth's sun, was announced yesterday by Dr. William Jack Luyten of the University of Minnesota.

Examining plates made almost 30 years ago at Arequipa, Peru, Dr. Luyten found the star against the blur of the spiral nebula known as NGC 4764. The star was believed to be one of the brightest objects ever photographed by astronomers. Dr. Luyten's findings were sent to Harvard University and Mount Wilson Observatory, where they have been confirmed, he said. The star was never named and is said to be no longer visible.

OUT TO-DAY *December* DELINEATOR

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Is the message of the Christmas cover . . . an exquisite madonna and child, sculptured in soap by Lester Gaba and photographed in full color by Ruzzie Green. ★ ★ ★ The contents are as distinctive, colorful, and stirring as the cover. Gifts, food, fashion, fiction, all in gala, holiday spirit.

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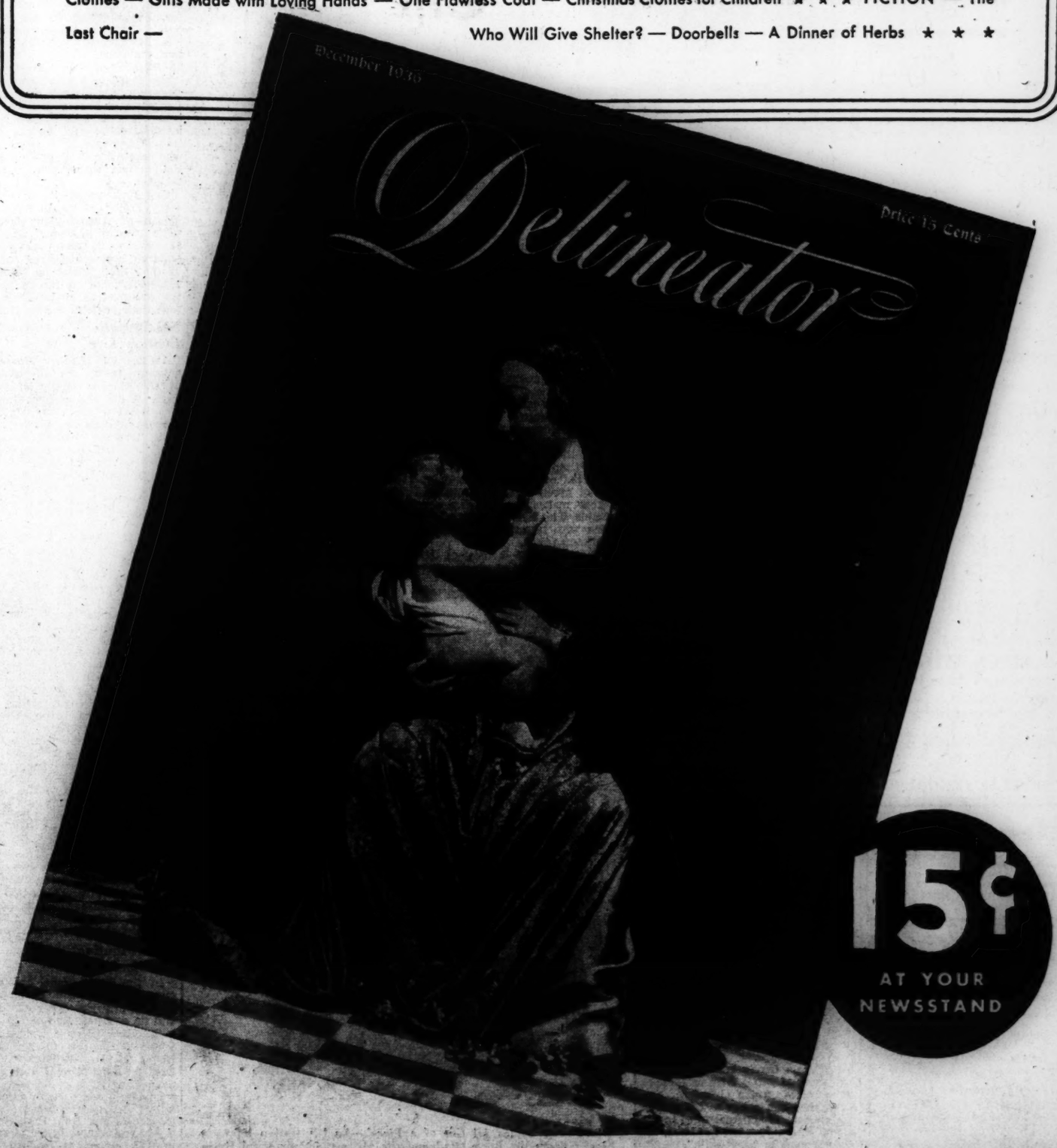

15¢ AT YOUR NEWSSTAND

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Shipping on a Book-Voyage Around the World

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What Book for Junior?

Never Have Older Children Had Richer Fare

Second of three Saturday articles on children's reading

By Ethel C. Ince

Editor of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

AGLANCE over the shelves of the best current books for children in the "middle years" takes one around the world. On their bright-colored jackets one may go on a journey longer than Odysseus's 10-year wanderings from Ilium back to his island home on the western shores of Greece.

As to the quality of these books for girls and boys, open the covers of one—picked off the shelves almost at random—and you will hardly be willing to let it out of your hands until you have finished the tale.

The "middle years"—counted from the time a child reads books easily for itself and looks to them as a source of enjoyment, to the time it begins to leave its childhood behind—should be rich in books. Then it is that girls and boys begin to have a keen awareness of the world and people outside their own immediate knowledge. Good books satisfy their curiosity and their eagerness for the unusual and keep them pleasantly expectant of the many interesting things still awaiting them. They help, too, to mold children's taste toward the development of a critical sense that will be useful later on.

Turning back to the shelves, we may start our ship of adventure from a port in the United States with "Away Goes Sally," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, "The Covered Bridge," by Cornelia Meigs, both stories of old New England; "Lost Corner," by Charlie May Simon, a tale of the Ozark mountains, or one of the fine books about the American West.

Traveling east, our first stop may be in Ireland, with "Old John," by Mairin Cregan, or "The Turf-Cutter's Donkey," by Patricia Lynch. On the other side of the Irish Sea, let us stop a while in Wales, reading "Whistler's Van," by Idwal Jones, before hopping to the Continent to enjoy "Mademoiselle Misfortune," by Carol Ryrie Brink, with its scene laid in France.

Then we may take a turn into Scandinavia with "Children of the Soil," by Nora Burglon, or "A Norwegian Farm," by Marie Hamsun. Looking south, we may stop for a bit in Denmark, with "Denmark Caravan," by Ruth Bryan Owen, then invade the Spanish peninsula with a special excursion ticket provided by "Picture Tales from Spain," by Ruth Sawyer, and "Three Golden Oranges and Other Spanish Folk Tales," by Ralph Steele Boggs and Mary Gould Davis.

Central Europe To Far East

On the way to central Europe, we may stop in Italy with "The Birth of Rome," by Laura Orvieto. Our visit to Hungary will be delightful with "The Good Master," by Kate Seredy, then we may go on to Bulgaria with "Dobry," by Monica Shannon, and linger in prerevolutionary Russia with "The Chronicles of a Russian Family," by S. T. Aksakov, before entering Asia with the Indian tales by Rudyard Kipling, published in a new collected edition entitled "All the Mowgli Stories."

Into the Far East we may go with "A Daughter of the Samurai," by E. I. Sugimoto; "Ho-ming," by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis, or "He Went With Marco Polo," by Louise Andrews Kent. And by this time we shall probably be so enthusiastic about our globe circling trip that we shall wish to read the story of exploration in "Unrolling the Map," by Leonard Outhwaite, which begins when the world was little more than a group of settlements around the Mediterranean sea and gradually brings us back to the Western Hemisphere.

Fortunate it is that this fine crop of attractive books is here, ready to win children to the enjoyments of reading. For the enjoyment of reading, important though it is, does not come naturally to all children; it may have to be encouraged and cultivated gradually. The old-fashioned argument, that it was better for a child to have only a few books and to know those well, cannot prevail today when reading interests must compete with motion pictures and radio.

Adults who used to support their theory that it was better to be "thorough" than versatile in reading by recalling that Abraham Lincoln, as a boy, had only half a dozen books at his disposal, revise their views when they consider the vast amount of "easy entertainment" that lures a child away from books today.

There was no radio handy to bring the strains of a popular song or the exciting events of a one-act drama at the twist of a dial, nor was there a motion picture house with a picturesque billboard around the corner when the boy Lincoln finished his daily chores and had some time on his hands to use as he pleased.

Reading is especially valuable in a child's development because it brings creative abilities into play. As a child reads, scenes, events and characters become vividly alive. For reading cannot be classified as entirely passive activity; it becomes a part of actual experience.

Intimate Acquaintance

A girl who grew up in a British colony satisfied her keen affection for England by reading deeply and widely in English literature during all her childhood. Years after, she still had such vivid impressions of London, the North Country, Wales, Devon and other parts of the British Isles that at times she had difficulty in convincing herself that she had never visited them.

Reading, well directed, will deepen and broaden a child's interests, but children should be encouraged, too, to develop their own natural reading tastes. Sometimes they need adult support in sticking to their own judgment in the choice of books when their companions do not agree with them.

A librarian who had heard other children make fun of a boy who was reading a fairy tale, noticed that, after this, the boy would bring two books to the desk to be checked out on his card. His own choice, a book of fairy tales, he would put inside his jacket after it was stamped; the other, a book which his companions would admire, he carried out under his arm.

Another role that reading may play in the life of a child today is to offset the tendency to skim a topic and leave it with a self-satisfied feeling of knowing all that is worth while about it

A professor of education in a large eastern university, speaking on children's reading recently, declared that the superficial nature of modern education—hurrying children through a multiplicity of subjects with not much more than a glance at each—left many gaps in their knowledge which could be filled only by reading outside of school. A child who has not a well developed interest in reading is left with the handicap of not being aware that these gaps in its education exist.

American Children Well Provided

"While the history of children's books is short in terms of world history, here in America they have been developing in quality and richness not to be found in any other country," Miss Bertha Mahony, editor of the Horn Book, a critical review of children's literature, said recently. Miss Mahony has watched the development of children's books here and abroad for the past 20 years, and is an authority on the subject.

"For years now, in the grown-up field," she continued, "there has been coming the literature of disillusionment and despair: literature which represents the last gasp of humanism—man's belief in the sufficiency of his intellectual strength. Strangely enough, in children's books has been flowing a different current.

"Among these books is to be found fine imaginative writing, and genuine humor, well written and side-splitting. In the writing of such people as Cornelia Meigs, Caroline Dale Snedeker, Rachel Field, Monica Shannon, Ethel Parton, Eric Kelly, Elizabeth Coatsworth, Dhan Mukerji, Eunice Tietjens, there is the thoroughly constructive point of view toward life—with balance, proportion and the finest sense of spiritual values. There are, too, several books which present the elements which must exist to make a good life of any place, any time.

"These authors did not set out to write purposeful stories. They just had stories they must tell. But in every one of them can be read the theme that a good life means complete physical development with singing and dancing included; spiritual development which comes partly from heroic and wonder literatures and partly from ceremonies or services which increase and strengthen the power to draw upon the element of spiritual force in the universe; and last, but not least, the development of hand skill."

So excellent is the supply indeed that, especially among books for children in the more advanced age groups, many adults are finding their own reading needs best met by the literature that is being published for the younger generation.

Titles Mentioned In the Article

"Away Goes Sally," by Elizabeth Coatsworth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
"The Covered Bridge," by Cornelia Meigs. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
"Lost Corner," by Charlie May Simon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.
"Old John," by Mairin Cregan. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
"The Turf-Cutter's Donkey," by Patricia Lynch. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.
"Whistler's Van," by Idwal Jones. New York: The Viking Press. $2.
"Mademoiselle Misfortune," by Carol Ryrie Brink. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
"Children of the Soil," by Nora Burglon. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.
"A Norwegian Farm," by Marie Hamsun. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.
"Denmark Caravan," by Ruth Bryan Owen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
"Picture Tales From Spain," by Ruth Sawyer. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.
"Three Golden Oranges and Other Spanish Folk Tales," by Ralph Steele Boggs and Mary Gould Davis. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
"The Birth of Rome," by Laura Orvieto. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.
"The Good Master," by Kate Seredy. New York: The Viking Press. $2.
"Dobry," by Monica Shannon. New York: The Viking Press. $2.
"The Chronicles of a Russian Family," by S. T. Aksakov. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $5.
"Ho-ming," by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.
"He Went With Marco Polo," by Louise Andrews Kent. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.
"A Daughter of the Samurai," by E. I. Sugimoto. New York: Doubleday-Doran. $3.
"Unrolling the Map," by Leonard Outhwaite. New York: The John Day Company. $3.75.

Courtesy of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society

School Children of Plymouth, Mass., Reliving Scenes of Early Pilgrim Days. Upper Row, Left—The Corn Planting, Aided by the "Indians." Center—Harlow House, a Sweet Old Place Bearing the Date 1671 and Used as a Handicraft Center to Keep Alive an Interest in Pilgrim Times. Right—On the Steps of Harlow House, Eating From Ancient Bowls. Below—Tending the Baby in Its Primitive Cradle

Town a Book of History

And the School Children Read and Act It Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts, is uniquely fortunate in possessing so many historic sites and buildings actively in use today. Neither the townspeople nor the schools have to make long excursions to see those places which served the pioneers in Pilgrim days, for they are in their midst. Many residents of larger communities often are unacquainted with their local museums or places of interest. It is not so in Plymouth. Here, townspeople are encouraged to visit every historic shrine and are admitted free of any charge to every place open to the public. A friendly feeling exists among Plymouthians for these places.

With such a sympathetic, kindly attitude established, the town itself, through its Antiquarian Society, Chamber of Commerce, school department, and churches, builds up an ever-increasing interest in and understanding of the historic development of the community. An activity program is carried on, throughout the year, which is rich in cultural and educational values for the adult as well as for the pupils in high and grammar schools.

Right here, perhaps, it should be said that Plymouthians are not all of Pilgrim descent. On the contrary, there is a very large representation of Irish, Germans, Italians and Portuguese, who continue to find a livelihood in the manufacturing and fishing industries of the town. It is these people who take pride in co-operating with the "natives" in any projects undertaken.

One such project is to be seen every Friday afternoon during the month of August. This is called "The Pilgrim Progress." There are 51 characters, men, women and children, representing the survivors of that first winter in "Plimouth, 1620-1621," and so far as possible, the descendants of those survivors take their parts in the Progress.

Seventeenth Century Life

At the Old Harlow House, the children relive the life activities of the Harlow family of Pilgrim days. While the ancient house is of interest to most visitors, to the school children it presents very real "playing house" situations. Every activity of Pilgrim days is carried on by the Antiquarian Society, in the Old Harlow House. The school children raise the flax and then prepare it for the spinning of linen thread. They love to spin and even the little tots are perfectly happy if allowed to do simple weaving either indoors or out under the big trees, on a summer's day. The Old Harlow House has actually become a demonstration center for teachers of household arts and museum instructors in seventeenth century modes of living. Summer courses are given in procuring native dyes and dyeing, cooking in the fireplace and brick oven, soap making, candle dipping and making of rushlights. And the children of Plymouth enjoy doing the chores around the house and old-fashioned garden.

It is in the second grade of the town schools, however, where the pupils definitely receive formal instruction about Plymouth. They build a relief map of the town as it is today. From this as a working basis, they reconstruct Plymouth as it must have looked to the Pilgrims. Possibly this phase of the work carries on to Thanksgiving time. In preparing for that holiday the children study the Indian life of Plymouth which includes the ever-fascinating stories of Massasoit, Squanto, Hobemock and other Indian friends of the English settlers.

Corn Planting In Pilgrim Way

In the third grade, emphasis is given to early Plymouth, therefrom approaching the study of Holland and its customs. One of the household pieces brought from Holland, and still in use in the Harlow House, is a hand-wrought stone sink. Dish-washing is real fun at that huge stone!

Fourth graders begin to get detailed historical background of Plymouth, and from that grade interest and study gather momentum until a climax is reached in the seventh grade. This annual event is the Corn Planting, and, like the Pilgrim Progress, is carried out earnestly and practically. Squanto, the English-speaking Indian, showed the Pilgrims how to fertilize their corn, obtained from an Indian tribe down on the Cape, by adding a herring to each hill. The time for planting, Squanto told them, was when the white oak leaves were the size of a mouse's ear. Plymouth boys and girls watch eagerly the budding trees in springtime. On the right day, they proceed, as did the Pilgrims, to beseech the town elders for a barrel of herring. The herring now, as in the older days, are procured from the Town Brook. This request being granted, the fish is taken to the garden plot prepared at the Harlow House, and there the pretty pageant is continued.

Strange to relate, so permeated is the locality with authentic, historical atmosphere, that one looks up at the modern houses dominating the scene with a feeling of surprise. Unlike most pageants, however, this one does not end at the close of day. The seventh graders tend the corn faithfully throughout the summer and harvest it in the autumn when the ears are bluish-purple in color. It will be used for succotash, no doubt, but prepared just a trifle more appetizingly than the dish the Indians taught the Pilgrims to make.

A breakfast at the Harlow House takes the modern housewife back to very simple living: salt served in clam shells, golden butter on a grape leaf, water in lovely gourds. But she who stands in the great fireplace frying fish cakes—praise them as highly as can be—knows better than anyone else how great the changes in daily living, from that day to this. She may be reminded, however, that human nature has not so changed, at least in children. Children are always a part of Harlow House, and again she who fries the fish cakes may be called away from the huge kettle to guide tiny hands that are setting the table or to comfort the child who has dropped his gourd of milk.

Parents willingly let their children study and play at the Harlow House where co-operative work is so industriously carried on. Not only is it carried on, but carried over into present-day home situations. It is at times difficult to say which is the school's project and which the town's. It is truly an enjoyable and instructive experience to witness the worthwhile, satisfactory results obtained in this New England town which utilizes the material at hand to enrich the present living of its people through an understanding of its historic past.

M. M. S.

Home Schools for Shepherds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Falkland Islands have what is perhaps the most unusual school system to be found in any country of the world. The group of about 200 islands is located in the south Atlantic ocean, about 250 miles northeast of the southern point of South America. Only two of the group of islands are of much size. East Island has an area of about 3000 square miles, and what is known as West Island an area of 2000 square miles.

* * *

As a result of the warm ocean currents that wash the shores the islands are green the entire year. The climate is mild, but the wind blows every day and scarcely stops during the 24 hours. The cool winds coming in contact with the warm air over the ocean develop clouds that hide the sun almost all the time. The islands were settled by families from Scotland about 100 years ago, and while they are located in an out-of-the-way corner of the world, the sturdy Scotch shepherds are very much interested in education. Sheep ranches are located in all parts of the larger islands and we are told that $500,000 worth of wool is exported every year. The abundance of green pasture throughout the year makes the industry very profitable. The hills and valleys are covered with beautiful wild flowers at Christmas time.

The comfortable homes of the shepherds are often 10 or 15 miles apart, and for this reason it would be impossible for the children to attend school. England provides the people with well-trained school-teachers. Each teacher has charge of a certain number of families. These are traveling teachers, since they visit one family after another while making their cricuit. They remain in a home about two weeks, and then go on to the next. While they are expected to give the greater part of their time to instructing the children, yet the visit enables them to conduct a very interesting system of adult education. They come to know the needs of the parents and always have something worthwhile for them. The fireside conversations in the evening are worth a great deal to the parents.

* * *

Before leaving a home the teacher assigns lessons for the children and at the end of a few weeks he returns to find what progress they have made. The father and mother may also have educational projects to try during the teacher's absence and report results when the teacher returns. It is interesting to know that this system of traveling school-teachers is giving the children of the Falkland Islands excellent opportunities for obtaining an education. The best methods of instruction are being brought to the homes of the shepherds.

'Six Young Ladies All Cut of a Piece'—An Illustration by Kate Seredy From the Book 'Mademoiselle Misfortune,' by Carol Ryrie Brink, Published by the Macmillan Company, New York

Exchanging Confidences

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa

Dear Editor:

We felt that the confidence of our children would have to be won in their very early years if we were to share their problems when matters of really grave decision came to them. We all know the tragic things that have happened in the lives of well-loved children because they were secretive in their wonderings, in their decisions and in their thinking things out as they grew up. Both my husband and I decided this matter of gaining our children's confidences should receive our earnest consideration.

When Betty came in from the playground after an unhappy quarrel, we encouraged her to lay all the facts on the table so that we might be able to help her judge the affair rightly. We did not let this confidence take on the nature of a thing not worth our bothering about. The matter seemed vital to her and our keenest interest lay in letting her know that we shared her problem. We have made it easy for our children to lay their problems and their indecisions before us for consideration. We have allowed them to ask help in making their decisions and we also ask help from them in settling some of our problems. The pride and joy they took in discussing such matters as where to spend our summer vacation or in deciding whether or not to buy a much wanted article rather than a much needed one has helped them learn judgment and made them feel we were all working out a happy life together. We even let them help in drawing up a set of home rules that would make us all live together more congenially.

Perhaps our chief means of gaining real confidences has been our practice of overnight visits in our children's rooms. Since they were small children we have visited each other. On occasion I would ask one of them to be my guest for overnight. Then, at other times, not too frequent to make the thing familiar, I would announce that I was visiting one of them for the night. I would even pack a small bag with my best toilet articles and my prettiest gown and go to my daughter's room early in the evening. Then when the lights were out and we were cuddled together, it seemed a simple, easy thing to exchange confidences. Sharing those early confidences that were perhaps childish and might be deemed by many parents hardly worth so much thought led, I found, to the children's sharing with me their confusion about much graver matters later on.

High school problems came speeding along, even when we thought our girls were babies yet. Budding childish love affairs swept over them and one night when Arlene came to me blurting out that she felt sure she was in love with a new youth who had come to town, I was ready for her confidence. When she had heard, there in the stillness and the darkness of my room, that I had had the same disturbing experience in my own youth, she felt I could help her. I told her we would consider this lad together. We could have him in our home and we would kindly appraise him for his worth. When he came and she knew that I was helping her to see him in a kindly critical light, she was able to see his faults as well. His slanginess, his cocksureness that had attracted her as being fine, lost their glamour when other better trained children were in the room, and in a few weeks she had entirely forgotten the lad. The thing she had felt was love in a small way she found to be only the silly attraction of a young girl for newness of person and a desire to be singled out from others.

In our talks together my daughters and I have discussed many problems that baffled their immature thought—religion, marriage problems, home and children, the habits of the youth of today and the price one should pay for popularity. Was I able to give decisions in all these things? Of course not, but my inability and my willingness to let my children know that many things puzzled me as well as them, led them to think on these things intelligently and to make their own decisions.

Today, I feel, they stand on their own with splendid ideas about the major problems of life. They have learned to think broadly, yet tenaciously hold to what they think is right. They have happy memories of free untrammeled minds in regard to many matters in which they could, with our sympathetic help to guide them, work out their own solution. We many times wonder which of us have gained the more by this plan. We as parents have learned to think more clearly, to stand firm for what we thought was right, and have at the same time been enabled to keep abreast of the problems youth today must face.

(Mrs.) M. C. R.

So Their Library Wrote the Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE library doesn't have the book, perhaps the library can write the book. This is what happened down in the San Antonio, Texas, library recently. The librarians found themselves unable to give the proper aid to elementary school children who were studying their city. Books there were in the library about the city's growth through a century or more, but written only for adults.

* * *

This led the Librarians' Council of the San Antonio Public Library to undertake in simple language for children a historic and descriptive account of San Antonio. It attempts, according to the librarians, to "paint a clear picture of the city today, and at the same time to trace its institutions to their roots in the past."

* * *

The book goes back to the year 1691 and tells of the early Spanish explorations, the story of the Alamo and the early missions. It traces city government from the time when the Canary Islanders came to San Antonio and were given a charter for the city by the King of Spain, to the present commission form of government. It describes the growth in population, tells of the water supply and floods now curbed by the Olmos Dam, of the growth of newspapers, libraries, schools, theaters, flying fields and, finally, gives short biographies of a few of the men who figured in San Antonio history.

* * *

The book is a paper-covered, 63-page pamphlet, and considered one of the first to be undertaken by a library staff to supply a need obvious from the demands of little library customers. It was written by Mrs. Leah Carter Johnston, children's librarian, for the Librarian's Council.

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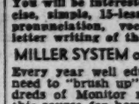

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Comfort in Small Bedrooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

NOT many years ago it was considered that the furnishing of a bedroom left nothing to be desired if the room included the bed itself and a convenient bedroom suite. Requirements nowadays are almost startlingly different. No bedroom can be considered completely comfortable without a writing table, an upright chair, at least one small armchair, and some bookshelves.

We also expect a collapsible or extending table at the bedside and a near-by book niche or recess for those bedside volumes that one dips into just before "lights out." There may also be a telephone or a house telephone, or both of these, on its own stand or on a small table, and this, too, should be well within reach from the bed.

Even these hardly exhaust the list of one's requirements, for there is the chaise longue or day bed, and some people like to include an occasional table, a needlework box or table, a bureau—even a radio set.

Although our standards of comfort are so much higher nowadays that it takes more furniture to satisfy us, our actual bedrooms are certainly no bigger than formerly. Indeed, in many of the new flats and houses they are definitely smaller. There is one real advantage in the not-too-large bedroom, for it is easier to keep warm and cozy in winter. But the surprising thing is that, in spite of its greater variety of equipment, the smaller modern bedroom hardly ever seems cramped or overcrowded.

Formerly Less Space, Less Taste

The more old-fashioned type, although actually larger and equipped with fewer pieces, was often chock-ablock and stuffy with furniture. A well-equipped small modern bedroom is never anything but simple, practical, and spacious in appearance.

Perhaps a glance at the illustrations which accompany this article will reveal the secret. Our photographs show several different bedrooms which have recently been designed and furnished by Mr. R. W. Symonds, well known not only for his work as an architect but also as an authority on antique furniture. None of these rooms is large; each is distinguished by the practical ingenuity and aesthetic charm of its furniture.

No two are identical in shape and size. Although actual requirements may be the same in each case, one's needs have been met by a fascinating variety of means, affording a dramatic proof of the modern designer's versatility.

In one case, for example, the stand for the telephone is at the head of the bed, and in the other at the side. The companion dressing and writing table which are perhaps the most charming feature of these groups, are sometimes treated as separate pieces and sometimes combined.

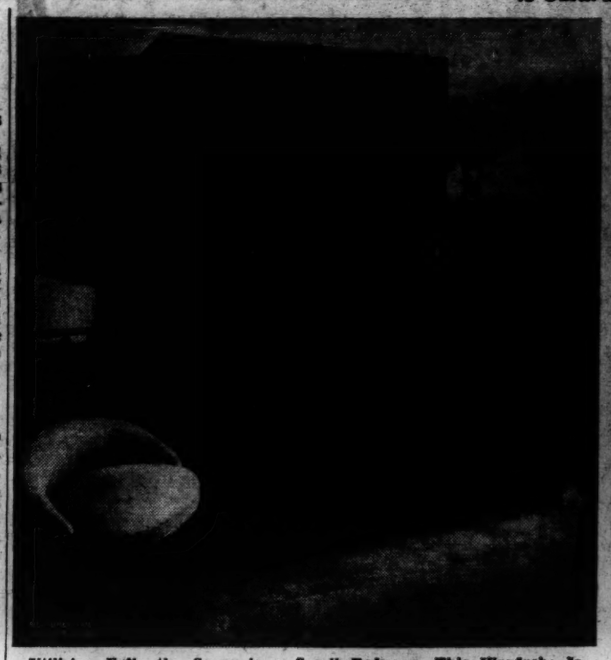
Various Arrangements Possible

In the double bedroom, these two pieces are placed side by side, in a long line; in the single-bedrooms, where space is even more valuable, the writing table is placed at right angles to the dressing-table. Moreover, the writing table is placed on the left in some rooms and on the right in others.

In order to avoid the least suggestion of overcrowding, the various pieces have been kept as low in height as is practicable. For greater efficiency they include handy recesses, shelves and niches, and pull-out table surfaces wherever these are practical, in addition to the usual drawers and cupboards. It is by these means that a really pleasing as well as useful effect of "much in little" is achieved.

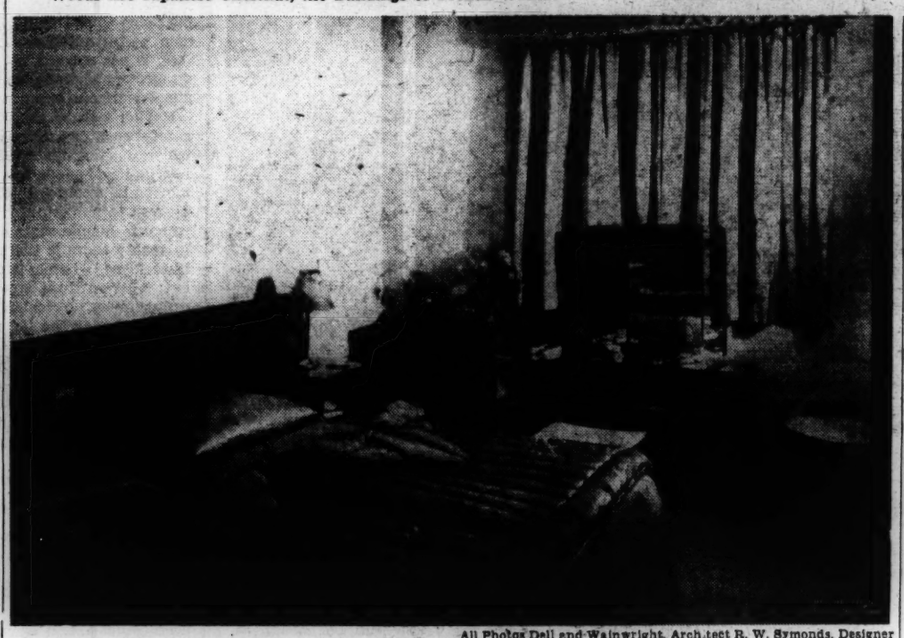
In each of these bedrooms there are also a wardrobe and a chest of drawers designed on the unit principle, so that the essential accommodation may be grouped along one side of the room. In contrast with the dressing table, the chest of drawers has been treated as a tallboy, since obviously this is more economical of space.

These interiors have been decorated in pastel shades of pink, cream and green; the same colors are seen in each, but differently disposed and in different proportions. For additional variety, several varieties of wood have been used for the furniture—Australian walnut and silky oak; Australian walnut and weathered sycamore; Japanese chestnut and French walnut being the chief; in each case, two contrasting woods. B. B.



Utilizing Fully the Space in a Small Bedroom, This Wardrobe Is Designed With a Companion Chest of Drawers, the Panel Lines of the Larger Piece Coinciding With Top and Middle of the Smaller. The Woods Are Japanese Chestnut, the Bandings of French Walnut

It Would Seem That No More Compact and Convenient Provision for a Small Bedroom Is Possible Than This Single Piece of Furniture Which Combines a Dressing Table, a Writing Table and Telephone Shelf. The Woods Are Silky Oak and Walnut, From Australia



All Photos Dell and Wainwright. Architect R. W. Symonds, Designer

In This Small Double Bedroom, the Dressing Table and Writing Table Are Placed Side by Side, Both Being Abundantly Lighted From the Window Back of Them

Some Decorative Niceties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

KEEPING a permanent and settled "at home" appearance, even though a family may feel uncertain about how long they are going to stay in a given apartment, involves a good deal of "thinking things through" when home furnishings are being bought. There are ways of adapting even floor coverings and curtains, which seem to be one of the biggest bugaboos, so that they do not turn out to be a total loss when moving to different sized and shaped rooms.

As everyone knows, it is no uncommon thing to find, in moving from one apartment to another, that the new living room has one more window than the old one, or that the dining room carpet formerly reaching from wall to wall, now lacks about one foot of making the grade. For this reason it is wise to buy with one eye on the present room sizes and shapes and with the other on the future possibilities in case it is necessary to move to new quarters in a couple of years.

In other words, the more adjustable the house furnishings which are purchased, the more capable they are of being fitted into rooms other than the ones they were originally intended for. All of this involves considering the amount of materials needed, their colors, and the shapes and lengths into which they must be cut.

The Rug Problem

Floor coverings, perhaps, more than any other one item, have much money tied up in them. As it is now the vogue to have carpeting from wall to wall, this problem of adjustment is accentuated, for seldom does a family find two rooms of exactly the same size and shape. To get around the difficulty, apartment dwellers can buy plain carpeting in the shape of a large rug which will almost go from wall to wall and at least will give the effect of a broad expanse of carpeting. These rugs can be purchased either in seamless carpeting, or in strips sewed together to make the correct size. As it is considered quite proper to allow the bare floor to show from six inches to 18 inches around the edge of the rug, this gives a leeway so that a 9 by 12 piece of broadloom carpeting will probably be adjustable to any average size living room.

But there are ways of enhancing this type of floor covering handicapped somewhat as it is from reaching entirely to the walls. An apartment was seen recently where, though the owners found it necessary to move often, the furnishings looked quite permanent and appeared to belong to the place. From a small hall opened both the living room and small dining room. The living room, 13 feet by 18, was given a large broadloom rug of twisted yarn in an old blue color, 9x14 in size. The smaller room, 10 by 14, was furnished with the same kind of carpeting in a 6x9 size.

Shuffling Them Around

"I chose the same carpeting for both rooms," the homemaker said, "because I shall have a much better chance of using it all advantageously in another apartment. If we find a larger living room, then the two rugs can be brought together, fitting the nine-foot side of one to the nine-foot side of the other. If we should have an alcove or a sunparlor, it is probable that the smaller rug can be used out there."

Treated as one, these two rooms were given a continuity by the use of Oriental rugs in the wide openings, and in the hall to which both rooms opened. In fact, the carpeting was bought to supplement the Oriental rugs which had been the first purchase of this couple when they started out housekeeping.

"You see, we didn't want to buy things at first which would later have to be discarded," the homemaker said shyly as she pointed to a beautiful Oriental rug. "We put our first $50 into that little rug. It is only four by five, and left a lot of bare floor space around it, but it is still just as good as it was the day we bought it 15 years ago. Those same colors of predominating old blue and of rose-rust have been the basis of the color scheme in our living room ever since."

She told how gradually more rugs were added, making a nice group of four. Today these rugs serve "here and there," where they are needed to supplement the blue carpeting, bought in the same old blue tone. By allowing the Orientals to lap over the edge of the carpeting about an inch, the illusion was gained of a carpet much larger with rugs on top of it.

In this task of buying furnishings which are adjustable, bookshelves come in for a word. Two long sections of shelves are not so easily fitted into any room as three smaller ones. A wall will sometimes take only two short ones, while the third can be swung around the other wall, making a very interesting corner.

Curtains, it seems, are usually the least adaptable of all. When moving into a larger living room, apparently there is no way of stretching four pairs of curtains to cover five windows. One wise way of avoiding the necessity of having to discard curtains which have by no means done their full duty, is to choose fabrics which can later be used in a different setting for a different purpose.

When buying new materials for draperies, for instance, it is not a bad idea to get a fabric which can later be made into a slip cover for a chair. A good quality of cretonne will hang at the window for several years and having had no wear and tear still be quite durable for a slip cover for a chair. There are other very strong materials which hang well at the windows for draperies and which yet have years of wear in them after they are suddenly found not to fit the new apartment windows.

Furthermore, in adopting this method of looking to future uses of fabrics it is possible to invest more money in them and consequently to get better materials and more desirable shades of colors. The old idea of having to buy cheap textiles because of their expected short use, disappears, as the feeling of being so temporary with makeshift surroundings wanes. Better fabrics can be included in the budget when one feels that they are going to give their full service as time goes on.

America's Old Churches

AS EVERYONE knows, there are interesting old churches scattered all over the United States. It is also commonly understood that in many cases these buildings speak of the dominating motive of the first settlers — to gain freedom to worship as they pleased. This motive is most conspicuous in New England colonies, a group whose churches may have had more attention from writers than have those in some other sections of the Union.

Not a section, but the whole country, has been included in a volume entitled Old Historic Churches of America by Edward F. Rines, published by The Macmillan Company at $6. As the sub-title is, "Their Romantic History and Their Traditions," one is not led to expect very much comment on their architecture. In fact, this element of interest is for the most part passed over lightly if noticed at all. It seems to be assumed that other writers have already attended to that.

Certainly there is an abundance of romance and of tradition to supply a book's material, when tradition is made to include a summary of each church's history; especially so, when some 260 examples of these buildings are noticed in a single book. The range of localities for these starts with Virginia and Maryland, where men of the Church of England built before 1700 about a dozen houses of worship that are standing today.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Spanish Missions Earliest

One must go to New Mexico to find any that date earlier, and these are two Spanish missions built in 1606 and 1629. We are told that in the earlier of these, San Miguel in Sante Fé, there are paintings by Cimabue. Almost as surprising is it to read that in a Kentucky town of about 2000 inhabitants the church displays three paintings by Van Dyck, one each by Murillo and Rubens and van Brée, all in St. Joseph's cathedral, Bardstown.

The fifty illustrations excite the wish that the publishers had been more generous in this respect since these are so excellent. Yet, here are enough to reveal the various types of those dating before 1800. They impress us, too, with their high significance as indicators of the numerous nationalities and sects that came so early to this part of the New World, then much divided in its control.

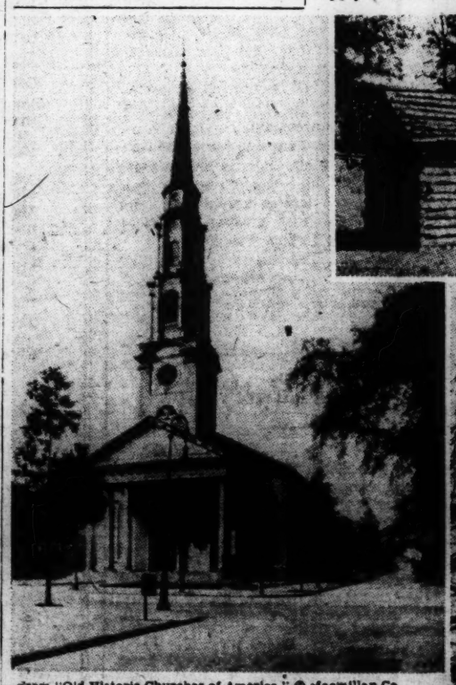
Most picturesque and un-American of all, as they seem to us now, are those captivating structures, half church and half fort, that the early Spanish missionaries planted so firmly across lands that now are states. In the same years, pioneers loyal to the Church of England erected their churches of cross-shape in Virginia and thereabouts. Pilgrims and Puritans turned sternly away from Cavalier ritual, toward extreme simplicity, and built severe, rectangular meeting houses.

Numerous Faiths Represented

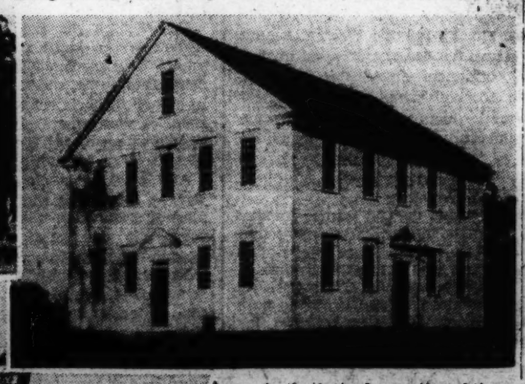
Other denominations became more or less prominent before the 1700's were over. Huguenot, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Methodist, all are among the long line that are noticed in these pages. Everywhere the stories of their past are enwoven with the cultural and political, as well as the religious, life of their times, as their records appear in the factual narrative of these pages.

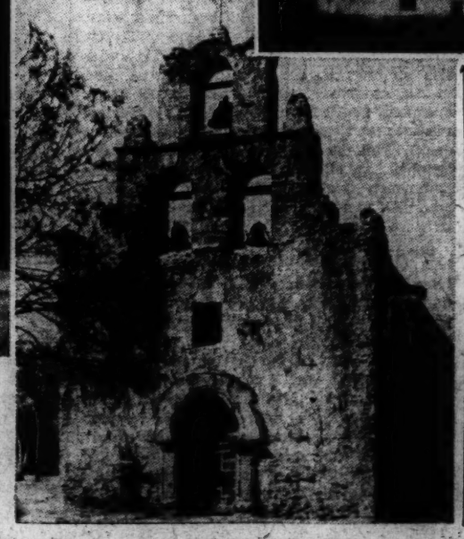
It was in St. John's Church, Richmond, that Patrick Henry uttered the thrilling seven words that immortalized him. In the Friends' Meeting House at Flushing, New York, was held in 1716 the first public anti-slavery meeting. About and within the mission chapel at San Antonio called the Alamo, came the climax of the struggle for a free Texas. Less famous but quite as vital to their communities if not to states, were the acts and decisions witnessed under hundreds of other church roofs where assemblies of people whose creeds differed, alike gained strength for better living.

A comprehensive bibliography and an excellent index will be gratefully welcomed by readers. With the chronological list of churches covered, all this appended matter adds greatly to the accessibility and usefulness of a book that is crowded with dramatic narrative.



From "Old Historic Churches of America." © Macmillan Co.





Just Above Is the Independent Church, Augusta, Georgia, Replica of One Built in 1817. Rehoboth Methodist Church, Near Union, W. Va., Built of Logs in 1786, Has a Gallery on Three Sides. In Sandown, N. H., Is the Church at the Right, Built in 1773, Which Has Its Original Interior. The Mission San Francisco de la Espada Was Built Near San Antonio, Texas, in 1731

The Autumn Paint Brush

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna, Va.

WITH a wave of her paint brush, the homemaker starts on her fall task of spreading sunshine from the basement of her home to the attic; sunshine that will continue through winter's dull days; sunshine that helps bring the air of gayety and happiness which converts any house into a real home.

Beginning if she likes with the basement, the housewife may decide it is a good idea to paint the side walls, for the first six inches above the floor, the same color as the floor. She knows that when the floor is swept or washed, the lighter wall above the six-inch band will not get soiled or splashed. By the same reasoning she will paint a dark color around the knob space on all doors in the basement, kitchen, and pantry.

The Most-Used Room

The kitchen walls may have a thin layer of grease and smoke which will prevent paint from adhering satisfactorily, so they should first be washed, using soap and water to which a little ammonia has been added. Then, rinse with clear water and allow to dry thoroughly. Pencil marks and other stubborn spots can be rubbed lightly with fine steel wool, moistened and soaped; then wiped with a damp cloth.

Desiring a change in the walls of the dining and living rooms, the homemaker may select this time the new and popular "butter" tint, which is a shade of yellow for walls. This is particularly attractive where a cheerful, sunny look is needed. For a stronger effect, several pieces of furniture may be painted the same tint, while upholstery and a few pillows to match would still more intensify it. A pleasing contrast may be secured by the use of solid-color rugs or carpet, or window curtains. A raspberry shade would prove very attractive.

With Right Paint, More Heat

Even radiators may come in for attention. A recent report from the Federal Bureau of Standards declares that if a metallic-coated radiator is repainted with a flat paint, either white or colored, the heat given off can be increased from ten to twenty per cent, since metallic paint obstructs heat radiation.

While busy with her brush in the living room, one may decide to accept a hint from the public library's custom of varnishing the backs of new books. Applied in a thin coat, she will find that a light, clear varnish will preserve the original beauty and freshness of the cloth covers of her books.

A pleasing note of color may be achieved by the hanging of old-fashioned shelves which have been enameled white, or new shelves may be purchased unpainted. These will give opportunity to display colored pieces of pottery or china, now so popular and so inexpensive.

Ideas for Child's Room

The first upstairs room to receive attention, when it comes time to put the house into its winter garments, might be the nursery or the child's room. Stencils and various shades of paint will help to create the kind of room that will live in the child's memory. The lower third of the wall may be enameled a pleasing green of medium shade, which will make it easy to remove marks left by small hands; the upper two thirds may be flat, paler green. Stencils of attractive figures, flowers or even balloons may be used, all gaily colored blue, green, yellow or red. Depending upon the age of the little occupant, the personal wishes of the child might be consulted with resulting happiness and satisfaction.

In search of a new idea that will brighten up a little more the second floor of the home, the housewife may try painting bedroom closets or cupboards. These interiors may be given a color contrasting with that of the room itself. If blue-green predominates, a warm rust tone inside the closet door will add interest when the door is opened. Such accessories as shelves, shoe racks, enameled wooden hangers, etc, could be finished in the same rust shade.

Outfitting the Modern Nursery

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IF THERE is one room in the house more than another where ordinary schemes of interior decoration are likely to prove inadequate, it is the nursery. Many things that please their elders fail to impress young children. There are also many decorative ideas which are practically unsuitable for their room.

A good nursery must reflect more than what an adult thinks a small child ought to like. Perhaps the really perfect room for them would be one decorated and equipped by the older children, say from 12 to 14 years of age. That is, assuming that the children had received a sound practical education and were allowed a free hand with a minimum of wise but unobtrusive parental guidance in the background.

At least one thing can scarcely be questioned. A modern nursery should reflect the present-day attitude toward the child. One of the most important ideas affecting our relations with the younger generation nowadays is, that the child should be interfered with as little as possible. He should not be run after, fussed over, coddled or waited on, any more than he should be ruled with the rod. Instead, he should be allowed a natural, reasonable independence, encouraged to do things for himself as much as possible; even his play should consist as largely as may be of planning—of contriving and making things. In a word, development is through self-expression and the exercise of powers.

For this reason one of the most important things about any nursery is that all the furniture should be small in scale, designed, not primarily for mother or nurse, but for the child himself to use. Miniature chairs should be regarded as essential, because these enable the child to sit with his feet resting comfortably on the floor, and they also give him a wholesome sense of independence, dignity and responsibility. But small chairs, of themselves, are not nearly enough. There should also be a desk and a table of proportionate dimensions, low-built shelves and cupboards.

In the night nursery the wardrobes and chests of drawers should similarly be well within reach of the children. If the room includes a fitted lavatory basin, this, too, should be rather lower than usual. As soon as possible the child can then learn to wash himself unaided; he can put his clothes away and get them out when needed; and he can be responsible for the orderly and careful keeping of his toys.

Simple modern style furniture and decoration are undoubtedly the best. Twentieth-century furniture generally makes a stronger appeal to children, because they, too, are a product of our own time. The cleanness of design and absence of fussy decoration which characterizes modern styles also provides a strong if more or less subconscious incentive to tidiness—a habit which cannot be acquired too early. As much of the furniture as possible should be fitted round the walls, and chairs and tables should be easy to move to one side.

There should also be a blackboard, preferably fixed to the wall, with a supply of colored chalks. With this outfit always available, small children will be less likely to experience the undesirable impulse to disfigure the walls of their home with drawings and scribble.

The walls are best if decorated in a plain oil paint or distemper and in a light, cheerful color in a plain sky blue, pale green or sunshine yellow. The color scheme need not be complicated, and sufficient brightness and variety can generally be included in the form of an attractive nursery cretonne for curtains and chair covers.

The walls should include pictures, not to be treated as permanencies or fixtures. Children enjoy pictures, but they like to see new ones. For this reason, figure friezes or mural paintings are not entirely to be recommended. A good plan is to have a small collection of framed children's pictures which can be changed every month or so.

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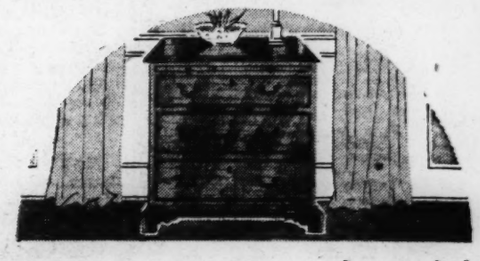

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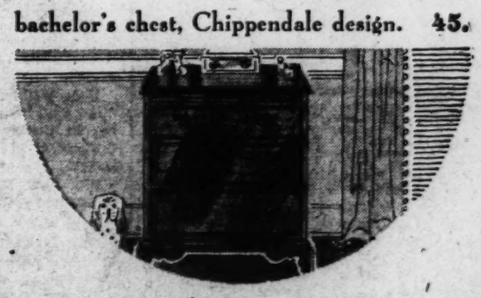

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Valley of Dream

ALMOST everyone, whether he realizes it or not, has his favorite image, something on which the mind rests lovingly in moments of reverie and reminiscence. For the English Romantic poets it was the ivied tower, doubtless because it evoked the distant and mysterious Middle Ages, which were for them the hearth and homeland of romance. For us today who are not poets it is most often, perhaps, the old swimming hole, or some other image closely associated with childhood. For me, it is a valley.

MUCH HAS GONE into the making of this image, this composite picture, this Platonic Idea of valley. I have pressed every foot of the Delaware River Valley from Trenton, New Jersey, north to Hancock, New York, where the East Branch joins the West Branch, and then ridden the whole trek back on the train, gliding over in an hour what it had taken a day to walk. I have steamboated down the Ohio River, seated at my ease in a chair on the upper deck, watching every frequent change of vista in that beautiful valley. I have driven the length of the long Valley of Virginia up which the narrow creek-like Shenandoah River runs, the Blue Ridge on the east, the Alleghenies on the west.

Beautiful as is the Valley of Virginia, it is too wide, as the Valley of the New River is too narrow, deep, and gorge-like. I have contracted its width for the ideal. But I have widened the narrow valleys of the engravings and wood blocks of Blake and Calvert, in which a stream curves back through woodless hills toward a setting sun, though I have kept the quiet and calm which drenches them with peace.

THE VALLEYS OF the poets, they too are among the thousands of memories which have gone into the making of the ideal valley. One remembers the deep valley where Wordsworth heard the song of the solitary Highland Lass. And Tom Moore's Vale of Avoca:

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet!

And Meredith's valley, lovely with "the curves of the white owl sweeping, Wavy in the dusk lit by one large star." They have contributed details of light and sound, form and figure; but, doubtless because they are not the landscape of the land of my birth—English and Irish, not American—as a whole they mean less to me than the valleys as my ancestors saw them.

Only yesterday I read this description of the Ohio Valley below what was then the beautiful village of Louisville. It was written in 1842, of the valley as it appeared some decades earlier:

> Long before the sun had fairly risen, the boat was again pushed into the stream, and it passed through a valley presenting the greatest possible beauty and freshness of landscape that the mind can conceive.
>
> It was spring, and a thousand tints of green developed themselves in the half-formed foliage and bursting buds. The beautiful mallard skimmed across the Water, ignorant of the danger of the white man's approach; the splendid spoonbill decked the shallow places near the shore, while myriads of singing birds filled the air with their unwritten songs.
>
> In the far reaches down the river, there occasionally might be seen a bear stepping along the ground as if dainty of its feet; and, snuffing the intruder on his wild home, he would retreat into the woods.

MUCH OF THAT is conventional, much of the finery of its diction is faded and tarnished, but it has some of the contemporary flavor of an old print; in it is enough specific detail to convince one that it was written with the eye on the object, and sincerely felt. How I wish I could have seen that valley as this writer saw it, before the settlers' axes had almost denuded its hills of trees, before the spoonbill ceased to wade in the clear shallows of the river!

Not that the settled valley, with its comparatively treeless hills, does not have its charm and beauty too, especially in summer when the bees hum in the clover and the farmer boys whistle as they hoe the ripe corn. Out of memories of many such valleys, Vincent McHugh has imagined an American Eden, full of native American exaggeration and naïveté, with some of the homely flavor of the comic supplement Arcady.

> The air coming up from 'er smelt warmer and sweeter'n rosebuds and it was full of little shiny specks. . . . Spite of this gold-dust we could see pretty near a thousand miles all around. Every place we looked was nice white roads and pretty rivers with fish jumping in 'em, groves and orchards and farmlands full of the healthiest looking cattle and sheep and poultry and crops I ever come on, great rich meadows in the valleys, gobs of all kinds of flowers on the little hills and singing birds everywhere. And 'way off far as the eye could see was something that looked like the biggest fountain in the world, with thousands of rainbows busting and dancing and shimmering and leaping pretty near as high as the clouds.
>
> Funniest thing about 'er was how lazy-like and peaceful she made us feel. Seemed like we didn't have a care in the world. We set there pretty near an hour without stirring.

IN A RECENT romance I read a much more imaginatively subtle description of an ideal valley. Two lovers flee their pursuers, their eyes set on a distant gap between two hills through which lies peace and safety. Finally they cross a small stream and pass through the gap:

> Below lay a wide brown valley. Far away were the mountains which he had seen from the hollow, and the clouds were rolling from their peaks. But in all that valley there was only heather.
>
> He saw the girl making her way along a goat-path through the heather. Even while he paused there she had gone a little way. She glanced back inquiringly, and he started to run down the slope.
>
> Heather was stretching for miles on every side. The sun was higher in the south, yet here and there a few larks still rose as though they had brought the last dews with them into the air. Aidan went more easily for the path was level. The sun shone on his cheek, the light breeze stirred his curls.

That is the valley of dream, close to my ideal in mood for all its breadth and heather. It is deserted except for the sun and the air and the gentler birds and beasts. The tick-tock of time ceases. It is the land of simple pleasures, rustic innocence, untroubled quiet. Like the youth and the maiden on the Grecian urn, these fleeing lovers will always be fair. Not even the music of the church bell, symbol of everyday life at its sweetest, sounds in this valley. The feet of the boy and girl scarcely press the ground; the heather rustles faintly in their wake. It is the ideal, the perfect country that lies in the land of dream; it comprehends the valleys of all countries, in all seasons, in all lights. Here is the "airy quietness, the quiet sunniness," which once evoked in the poet James Stephens the momentary fancy that he might find here, in such a valley and on such a goat-path, what he knew he could never really find:

Something lying on the ground,
In the bottom of my mind.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Oxen in the Furrow

THESE heavy furrows were by oxen turned,
Two yoke there were to pull the one slow plow
With thrust of shoulders, buckling-up of backs,
And the wide horns above the low-held brow.

The plowman stumbled in their straining wake
The plowman's boy ran at their heaving sides,
With rolling gait and lolling tongues they forced
The grudging earth to turn in its dark tides.

Brown as the kelp upon a storm-strewn shore,
Brown as oak leaves in woodlands of November,
They strove with earth and forced the earth to yield,
They tore the mind and forced it to remember.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TREE AND MISTY MOON: *A Color Print by Yoshio Markino (Urushibara)*

THE famous Chinese poet, Li T'ai-po, wrote an essay some twelve hundred years ago, inviting his poet friends to his orchard on a moon-lit evening in Spring.

> Ah, now you see the young gay Spring is beckoning us with her veiled view and the earth is lending us her delightful essay. Let us gather in the fragrant orchards of the pears and peaches. Let us compose this sacred joy of the nature into words. . . . Our joyful words never end and our thoughts are growing purer and purer. We open our mat to sit under the blossoms. . . ."

Yoshio Markino first recited this essay when a little boy of eight or nine. It became his dream. In his book, "My Recollections and Reflections," he tells how he went to stay as a guest in an old English cottage in Wedhampton "to seek Li T'ai-po's joy." It was a showery afternoon in summer when he arrived and most of the views were hidden in fine rain, "as if they were representing some of my English friends very kind-hearted, but well-reserved," he writes. "So I judged the views in the same way as I judge my friends, and I imagined that what I could not see must be quite beautiful."

He goes on to tell of an evening in Wedhampton when, just before dinner, he saw the moon appearing on the half-dusk sky above the lilac trees in the garden. "My heart was filled with the joy and amazement. I said to the moon, 'Au revoir until I finish my dinner,' and I went in. Oh, the moon, the full moon tonight! I did not know what I was eating or drinking. I could not hear what the people were talking at the table. There seemed a gay party was going on, but I myself rushed out of the door. By this time, the very last ray of the setting sun had entirely died out to give the whole world to the moon. She was no longer shy. Her glittering face was pouring out the silvery beam to the trees. . . . Now then, I got frightfully busy. Where and how shall I see the moon? And how to sketch her? Shall I sketch her just between those two trees? Shall I put the moon on my back and sketch that white-walled cottage? I went back to my room and fetched my sketch-block at once."

This color print shows "the large round, round, perfectly round, pale moon," appearing mistily between the graceful boughs of a leafless tree. "The moonlight night in the Spring is always misty." With subtle skill the artist catches the "veiled view" that beckoned the poet, imbuing it with fascinating charm, and producing that hushed sense of harmony that ever pervades the serene beauty of moonlight.

Safety in Transportation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY, when we hear so much about "safety drives" in reference to automobile traffic, it is certainly profitable to give the subject prayerful consideration. But the effort to eliminate accidents by laying too much stress upon them may cause fear, and fear does not tend to prevent but to increase accidents.

A student of Christian Science one day learned a valuable lesson. As he was driving his automobile, he noticed several instances of reckless driving. He dwelt upon this for awhile, for he wondered how anyone could be so foolish. Then his own car was struck by a car driven by a man who had paid no attention to the traffic signals. When the Christian Scientist saw the other automobile approaching his, he tried to realize a fact taught in Christian Science—that in God's universe there are no accidents. As a result of this realization of the truth no one was hurt, and the damage done to the two automobiles was slight.

He then saw that he had erred in not denying the manifestations of recklessness he had observed before the accident and in not declaring the truth of spiritual being. He knew that, as Christian Science teaches, all discord is the result of ignorance of God and His spiritual creation; and that when he saw the seeming recklessness he should have denied this false evidence of material sense.

The man of God's creating has no quality in his being unlike God. He reflects divine wisdom, perfect intelligence. The real man, therefore, is not reckless, careless, inconsiderate, or disobedient to God's law. Holding to this truth about man, one is protected from accidents.

Having learned this lesson, the student was careful each day to deny anything he observed which was not in accordance with the spiritual fact of harmonious transportation—everything moving in accord with God's plan—and to hold his own thinking to this truth. He realized that where to human sense appears material traffic, in reality there is the perfect activity of spiritual ideas, wherein nothing breaks or wears out; wherein there is nothing out of order, no drunkenness, no recklessness, no mistake. Realizing each day the facts about the universe of wisdom, love, and purity, where everything is under the control of perfect Mind, God, one is protecting himself, and also doing much to heal the world's mistaken acceptance of accidents.

On page 91 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The Revelator tells us of 'a new heaven and a new earth.' Have you ever pictured this heaven and earth, inhabited by beings under the control of supreme wisdom?" And on page 424 she says, "Under divine Providence there can be no accidents, since there is no room for imperfection in perfection." How different is the expectation of one who thinks aright from that of one who starts out believing there is an evil power, manifested in recklessness, drunkenness, carelessness, and other things which seem to cause accidents!

The "safety drive" in which we all can engage is the right thinking about God and man—the daily realization that where to mortal sense appears material transportation, in reality is the perfect spiritual activity of God's ideas. For each erroneous thought which comes to us about transportation we should declare the spiritual fact, and when we discern this spiritual fact it will change our thought about the human situation. If everyone would turn to the spiritual facts instead of allowing erroneous beliefs to remain in his consciousness, there would be no accidents.

The same spiritual law that enabled Elisha to make the axe head float on the water (II Kings 6:5-7), and which Jesus employed to transport the little ship instantly across the sea (John 6:21), will govern all motorists who apply it as they travel. A student of Christian Science taking a long automobile trip thought of these things. Though many miles were covered, a considerable number of which were over rough roads, there was no motor trouble, no tire trouble, no accident, nor any other happening to keep it from being a joyous experience. The student of Christian Science knew that it was not luck but God's law of harmony which protected him. Returning home he rejoiced over the fact that the promise (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee," had been fulfilled.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 424), "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sea-Gull and Sail

GREY sky, grey sea, grey-winged abreast the blast,
a solitary sea-gull flutters past;
while lonely as the bird, a single sail
keeps on its course far out against the gale,
across the wide expanse of land-locked sea
where wind and wave preclude passivity.

Sea-gull and sail! How silken-frail they fly
beneath the cloudy corbels of the sky!
Gleam, harbour lights, for valiant little boat!
What haven, sea-gull, rock-hewn and remote
awaits your patient wings? Glows still for you
a gorse-clad cliff where April skies are blue?
Your pinions, storm-lashed, fold not from their flight;
an onward urge impels you through the night.

—VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU, in "Harbour Jewels." (London: The Favil Press.)

Sicherheit beim Fahren

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HEUTE, wo wir so viel von „Sicherheitsmaßnahmen" für den Kraftwagenverkehr hören, lohnt es sich ohne Zweifel, über den Gegenstand andächtig nachzudenken. Aber das Bestreben, Unfälle zu verhüten, indem man ihnen zu viel Gewicht beilegt, kann Furcht verursachen, wodurch Unfälle eher vermehrt als verhütet werden.

Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernte eines Tages eine wertvolle Lehre. Als er in seinem Kraftwagen fuhr, fiel ihm auf, wie fahrlässig manche ihren Wagen lenkten. Er dachte eine Zeitlang darüber nach; denn er konnte nicht verstehen, wie man so töricht sein kann. Dann stieß ein Wagen, dessen Fahrer das Verkehrssignal nicht beachtet hatte, mit seinem Wagen zusammen. Als der Christliche Wissenschafter den andern Wagen herankommen sah, versuchte er sich zu vergegenwärtigen, was die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, nämlich, daß es in Gottes Weltall keine Unfälle gibt. Infolge dieser Vergegenwärtigung der Wahrheit wurde niemand verletzt, und beide Wagen wurden nur wenig beschädigt.

Nun sah er ein, daß er den Fehler gemacht hatte, die Bekundungen von Fahrlässigkeit, die er vor dem Unfall beobachtet hatte, nicht zu verneinen und nicht die Wahrheit des geistigen Seins zu erklären. Er wußte aus den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß aller Mißklang die Folge von Unkenntnis Gottes und Seiner geistigen Schöpfung ist, und daß er den falschen Augenschein des materiellen Sinnes hätte verneinen sollen, als er die scheinbare Fahrlässigkeit sah.

Der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes hat in seinem Wesen keine Gott unähnliche Eigenschaft. Er spiegelt göttliche Weisheit, vollkommene Intelligenz, wider. Der wirkliche Mensch ist daher nicht fahrlässig, unvorsichtig, rücksichtslos oder gegen Gottes Gesetz ungehorsam. Hält man an dieser Wahrheit über den Menschen fest, so ist man gegen Unfälle geschützt.

Als der Schüler diese Lehre gelernt hatte, war er jeden Tag sorgfältig darauf bedacht, alles zu verneinen, was nach seiner Beobachtung mit der geistigen Tatsache harmonischen Verkers—wo sich alles Gottes Plan gemäß bewegt—nicht übereinstimmte, und in seinem Denken an dieser Wahrheit festzuhalten. Er erkannte, daß dort, wo dem menschlichen Sinn materieller Verkehr zu sein scheint, in Wirklichkeit die vollkommene Tätigkeit geistiger Ideen ist, in der nichts bricht oder sich abnützt; in der nichts gestört ist, und in der es keine Betrunkenheit, keine Fahrlässigkeit und keinen Fehler gibt. Vergegenwärtigt man sich jeden Tag die Tatsachen über das Weltall der Weisheit, der Liebe und der Reinheit, wo alles unter der Gewalt des vollkommenen Gemüts, Gottes, steht, so schützt man sich und trägt auch viel zur Heilung des irrigen Glaubens der Welt an Unfälle bei.

Auf Seite 91 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Johannes erzählt uns in der Offenbarung von einem neuen Himmel und einer neuen Erde'. Hast du dir jemals diesen Himmel und diese Erde ausgemalt, von Wesen bewohnt, die unter der Herrschaft der höchsten Weisheit stehen?" Und auf Seite 424 schreibt sie: „Unter der göttlichen Vorsehung kann es kein Unfälle geben, denn in der Vollkommenheit ist kein Raum für Unvollkommenheit". Wie ganz anders doch die Erwartung dessen ist, der recht denkt, als die Erwartung eines andern, der seine Fahrten in dem Glauben beginnt, daß es eine böse Macht gebe, die sich in Fahrlässigkeit, Betrunkenheit, Unvorsichtigkeit und anderen Dingen, die Unfälle zu verursachen scheinen, bekundet!

Die „Sicherheitsmaßnahme", mit der wir alle uns befassen können, ist das rechte Denken über Gott und den Menschen—das tägliche Erkennen, daß dort, wo dem sterblichen Sinn materieller Verkehr zu sein scheint, in Wirklichkeit die vollkommene geistige Tätigkeit der Ideen Gottes ist. Statt jedes uns kommenden irrigen Gedankens über Verkehr sollten wir die geistige Tatsache erklären, und wenn wir diese geistige Tatsache wahrnehmen, ändert sie unser Denken über die menschliche Lage. Wenn sich jedermann den geistigen Tatsachen zuwendete, anstatt irrige Annahmen im Bewußtsein zu behalten, gäbe es keine Unfälle.

Dasselbe geistige Gesetz, das Elisa befähigte, eine Axt auf dem Wasser schwimmen zu lassen (2. Kön. 6, 5-7), und das Jesus anwandte, als das kleine Schiff sofort landete (Joh. 6, 21), regiert alle Kraftwagenfahrer, die es beim Fahren anwenden. Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der eine lange Kraftwagenfahrt unternahm, dachte an diese Dinge. Obgleich er viele Meilen und einen beträchtlichen Teil davon auf schlechten Straßen fuhr, hatte er keinen Motor- oder Reifendefekt, keinen Unfall oder sonst etwas, was seine Fahrt zu einer unerfreulichen Erfahrung gemacht hätte. Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschafter wußte, daß nicht Glück sondern Gottes Harmoniegesetz ihn beschützt hatte. Auf der Heimfahrt freute er sich darüber, daß die Verheißung in Erfüllung gegangen war (Jes. 26, 3): „Du erhältst stets Frieden nach gewisser Zusage; denn man verläßt sich auf dich".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 424): „Unfälle sind Gott oder dem unsterblichen Gemüt unbekannt, und wir müssen die sterbliche Grundlage der Annahme verlassen und uns mit dem einen Gemüt vereinigen, um die Vorstellung von Zufall in den richtigen Begriff von Gottes unfehlbarer Leitung zu verwandeln, und müssen auf diese Weise Harmonie ans Licht bringen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

White Holly

AGAINST THE TIME that the enchanted birds
Lose their high song to the imagined blue,
I shall be true to the call of the wind.
As I set forth on this November day
These I shall plant along my way—
Hawthorne, clemantine, and desert holly,
Bleached and carved by subtle tools of wind and sun.
Imagined loveliness, blossoms I have not seen,
Will glow beside my path.

Here the ice plant, curiously shining with frost
That does not yield to any sun,
Takes root in the deep sand.
Before me the winter sea
Stirs to the rhythm of November moons.
And yet my mind repeats its unrelenting folly.
In the near ripples, floating on the foam,
I see the hawthorne, clemantine—
And one branch of white holly.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Day at Old Sarum

A DAY of strong sunshine. Overhead a thin veiling of cloud, with here and there large patches of deep blue sky. Clouds of gray and mauve lie low in the distance where they join the ring of hills, those Downs bordering Salisbury Plain: capped as they are with dark purple lines of trees outlining their tops, with shadows of larger groups running down to the plain at their feet.

Stretching away as far as the eye can see, the country is golden with ripe corn. In many of the fields are groups of men, wagons and cutting machines harvesting the corn, building up big stacks in the corners of the fields, a typical scene of peace and prosperity.

WE HAD CHOSEN this day for a visit to Old Sarum, those wonderful old earthworks crowning the end of a spur of hill on the southeast corner of Salisbury Plain, two miles or so above the city of Salisbury lying in the valley below.

These circular hills, sometimes part of a spur, sometimes standing quite solitary, are a curious feature of this southern part of England. Easy of defense, they were fortified by the simple expedient of digging enormous encircling ditches, often in three tiers, leaving an open space at the top where flocks and herds and the families of the tribe could be safe from invaders and from the wild beasts that might attack them.

Old Sarum, as it stood nine hundred years ago, must have been an important stronghold. The flat space within the first ramparts is one thousand yards across.

LONG AGO, BEFORE records were kept or histories written, this hill had been fortified. In later years we hear of the Romans using it during their occupation of Britain; and, for the following three centuries, it was used by the ruling powers of the day, whether of Church or State.

Here William the Conqueror held court and disbanded his army a few years after his landing in England. After that the bishopric of Sherborne in Dorset was transferred to Old Sarum, and a cathedral church was begun about 1068, with its attendant buildings for clerks and clergy.

THE CITADEL CROWNED the top of the hill, enclosing within massive defensive walls a tower keep and many other buildings. Here also was a strong room for the cathedral treasure. Dwelling-houses crowded the flat surrounding the Citadel and overflowed onto the slopes of the hill outside the gates. The hill of Old Sarum, in those days of prosperity, must have much resembled foreign towns like Mont St. Michel in Normandy, where houses huddle together on the lower slopes, protected by city walls and massive gateways. The top being crowned by a church, its pinnacles and towers outlined against the sky, ecclesiastical buildings clustering round. The whole hill was so closely covered with buildings that there is no space for gardens, a window-box or group of flowerpots being all there is room for.

So it must have been at Old Sarum in those early days when the organization of the church represented trade, education, hospitals, and, to a certain extent, protection.

THEN CAME THE kings with their attendant armies, and these not the troops raised in time of war, but permanent armies needing forts, barracks and storehouses and all the paraphernalia an army requires. They took possession of the Citadel and gateways and inevitable friction ensued. The lay population was already making a move toward the river below, to land belonging to the ecclesiastics there.

The cathedral stood on Old Sarum for one and a half centuries, but by 1220 it was found impossible for it to remain there longer. The foundation stone of the present cathedral of Salisbury was laid in April, 1220. Subsequently the cement and stones used at Old Sarum were transferred to furnish building material for the new edifice, only a chapel remaining on the hill.

WITH THE ADVENT of artillery, at the end of the fourteenth century, the hill lost its value as a defended fortress, and by the end of the fifteenth century the town had been finally abandoned. The inconveniences of living on such an isolated and exposed position must have been great. Inside the Citadel today are to be seen two wells, which were no doubt able to supply a certain amount of water; but one reads that water had to be fetched from a distance and at an exorbitant price. Also that the wind was so strong and made so much noise that the people "could hardly hear one another sing."

For that matter, the wind still hurls itself on the present cathedral with the same boisterous force. An unforgettable evening was once spent there, to hear a rendering of Spohr's "Last Judgment." The music is descriptive and emotional enough; but, with the addition of a gale of wind that shrieked overhead, while the glass rattled in the windows and timbers groaned with the force of the wind, the performance was unrivaled in its effect, and provided an eerie occasion that one of us, at all events, is never likely to forget.

M. G. S. B.

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Deputy Pope Is Confirmed as Boston Fire Chief; Sale of Tax Titles by City in the Open Demanded

Boston Today

Pope Confirmed Boston Fire Chief

Samuel J. Pope of Charlestown, under whose regime as deputy fire chief in charge of fire prevention there has been a $5,000,000 reduction in fire losses in Boston in the past four years, today was named chief of the Fire Department by Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin. The appointment was confirmed by Mayor Mansfield.

Chief Pope succeeds Chief Henry A. Fox, who retired this week after half a century of service.

Promotions announced by Commissioner McLaughlin subsequent to the appointment of Chief Pope were:

District Chief John S. McDonough to deputy, to take Pope's former position. Capt. Franklin B. Sanborn, Engine 52, to district chief succeeding McDonough; Lieut. Henry Franz to captain, taking Sanborn's position; Private James C. Harrington, Engine 13, to a lieutenancy.

These appointments, below the rank of chief, are taken from first-string men in the civil service.

Chief Pope was appointed to the department in February, 1913. His rise began with a lieutenancy in 1926, captaincy in 1927, appointment as district chief in 1930, district chief in charge of fire prevention in May, 1934, and deputy chief in July of the same year. He is unmarried and lives at 29 Cordis street, Charlestown.

Filing of SS-4 Held Imperative

With Form SS-4, the employer's application for an account number covering employees eligible for retirement at 65, due back at local postoffices tonight, the Boston office of the Social Security Board today re-emphasized a requirement which has brought repeated inquiries all this week.

John Pearson, regional director of the board for New England, said a telegram from Louis Resnick, director of the Informational Bureau of the board, in Washington, D. C., advised that "it is required and highly important" that each separate business establishment, or branch, file SS-4.

The Boston office was instructed that it has been definitely determined that only one identification number will be assigned to each tax-paying entity, that is, each employer or business concern.

It was estimated today that 135,000 federal employees are not affected by the act. To this number must be added 110,000 on the WPA and 25,000 men and women on other federal jobs.

Edgell to Thank Japan 'in Person'

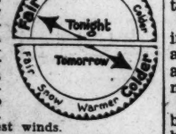
To say "thank you" to the Japanese Government for the recent loan of priceless works of art of ancient masters of Japan—viewed by 110,387 persons while on exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the museum, left Boston yesterday for San Francisco, en route to the land of the Mikado. He embarks at San Francisco Nov. 25, on the Asama Maru.

Paintings, sculptures and other works never before allowed out of Japan—removal from their resting place being forbidden—were shipped to Boston as a feature of the Harvard tercentenary observance. They arrived here Aug. 17 and left Oct. 31, previously having been seen but by few persons outside of Japanese royalty and special guests. It was the first public display and—probably the last—for the works of art.

Dr. Edgell and Kojiro Tomita, curator of Asiatic art, went to Japan to obtain permission for the removal of the works of art and their loan to Boston—some items not having been moved from the imperial household for 1200 years—and he believes that courtesy alone demands another trip to Japan to deliver his "thank you" verbally and in person at the palace.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, somewhat colder, temperature near 30 degrees or slightly below tonight; Sunday fair and much colder; temperatures in the lower 20's Sunday night and Monday morning; moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries and much colder tonight; Sunday generally fair and much colder.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder; except light rains in west portions changing to snow flurries tonight; Sunday fair and much colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair and much colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds shifting to northwest, becoming strong tonight, and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday, except possibly light rain over extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	38	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	64	58	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	42	40	New York	42	42
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	46	48
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	44	42
Jacksonville	54	53	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	40	40	San Francisco	50	48
Los Angeles	64	64	Washington	46	46
Miami	66	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 21.
B—Minimum, Nov. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:05 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:45 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Sunday, 5:03 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

Curley Proclaims Indian Day

EMPHASIZING the friendliness and trust of the American Indian in his dealings with the colonial settlers, Gov. James M. Curley, by proclamation, has set aside Nov. 25 as Indian Day.

Mentioning the horrors of Indian warfare, torture, and chicanery as traits for which the race is more easily remembered, the Governor declared:

"The other side of the shield seldom has been exposed to view, though it presents a story of friendliness and charity. Lost in admiration, and rightly so, of the courage and the fortitude of the early settlers, we rarely recall that had it not been for the friendly attitude of the natives, the mere handful of Pilgrims could not have survived that first dreadful winter in New England. . . ."

Further on he states:

"In 1621, Edward Winslow could write of the Indians: 'We have found them very faithful in their covenants of peace with us, very loving, and ready to pleasure us. We often go to them, and they come to us. We walk peaceably and safely in the wood as in the highway of England.'

"The experiences of less than twenty years wiped away this picture with the horrors of King Philip's War. Overreached in their dealings with some of the later colonists, the Indians, driven often by chicanery from the lands their people had held for generations, sought to repay treachery with the only means they knew. Overwhelmed at last by better equipment and better weapons, the Indians failed in a struggle that, in savagery, left little to choose between the combatants, and disappeared forever from the lands of Massachusetts.

"Let us, of this happier time, deal gently with the children of the wilderness and emphasize the friendliness and mutual trust which marked the first contact between the native and the immigrant. . . ."

Faneuil Hall Use For Council Denied

Faneuil Hall, revered site of America's historic efforts to establish "free and righteous government," will not become a meeting place for the Boston City Council.

Such a prospect has been frequently discussed as final approval for a $2,500,000 City Hall has been eagerly awaited. Endorsement came last night for the State Emergency Finance Board, and the last barrier standing in the way of the new structure now seems to have been passed.

Mayor Mansfield's statement that he had "every reason to believe" that there will be no further delay at Washington in granting to the city this project under the PWA, aroused concern once again lest old Faneuil Hall be pressed into service by the city, as old City Hall must be torn down this winter, making place for the new.

But these misgivings of some of Boston's more patriotically sentimental citizenry who have regarded with apprehension the establishment of the honorable City Council in the "cradle of liberty" were today set at rest.

"There's not a chance that the council will move into Faneuil Hall," said Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of public buildings. "It's not the proper place."

Emphatic though he was that Faneuil Hall will not be used, Superintendent Hall sparred on questions as to what locations the city government will seek for the next two years while the new building is under construction.

Young's Hotel, which has been considered, is now two thirds occupied by the municipal courts, during the construction of the new PWA courthouse, explained Major Hall. What other sites the superintendent had in mind, however, he kept to himself.

"Real estate, you know, is a funny thing," he said. And he explained that it is customarily propitious to select real estate sites "on the Q. T." lest prices rise unexpectedly.

As planned by the architects, the new building will rise on the site of the present municipal building. It will have a granite face base course and will be faced above with Indiana limestone. The building will have three setbacks, but will be much nearer the sidewalk than is the present City Hall, built during the Civil War.

The entire project will cost $2,500,000. Razing the old building and rental costs will use up $500,000 and $2,000,000 will be spent for actual construction. The PWA will furnish $1,250,000 or 45 per cent of the total cost.

Fore River Plant Boom Is Forecast

A $35,000,000 expansion program of the steel-making capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, will be reflected in increased business at the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy, a subsidiary.

A building boom at the local plant, surpassed only in war time, is forecast by officials of the plant. In addition to U. S. Navy contracts the plant expects work on several oil tankers.

The Fore River plant is now building two destroyers, two cruisers, an airplane carrier and an army dredge as well as a large amount of work on machine shop contracts.

The plant is keenly interested in bidding on work for a new navy battleship, a large dry dock for San Francisco, some auxiliary navy vessels and work for private interests which, when contracts materialize, will greatly increase the tonnage of work.

Court Sentences Disbarred Lawyer

David I. Leary, disbarred attorney, was sentenced yesterday to four months in the House of Correction by Judge Elijah Adlow in Municipal Court.

Leary was convicted of taking $65 from William Freeman, fish market clerk in Cambridge, and promising in return a state position as fish inspector. According to Mr. Freeman, $15 was asked for a member of the Inspector's Office, and $50 was taken by Leary himself.

Leary was recently convicted of larceny of money from a client.

Electricity Rates An Issue in Quincy

Electric light rates in the city of Quincy provide the major issue in the campaign for elective positions in the city government. It was announced at City Hall this week that John M. Rice, consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, Penna., has offered his services to the city in the drive against the high rates charged by the Quincy Electric Light & Power Company. Mr. Rice recently won a $190,000 electric rate reduction for the people of Lawrence before the State Public Utilities Board.

The Quincy Electric & Power Company is reported as one of the most profitable companies in the State, with an average profit of 15 per cent in the last 12 years, and as having initiated no rate reductions by itself in the last several years.

Philip A. LaBrecque, candidate for the City Council, advocates a municipal plant on similar lines to that of Braintree, where, he says, rates are $23 less a consumer than in Quincy each year. He also states that Quincy pays 5 cents a kilowatt hour for street lights, while in Braintree the charge is only 1½ cents.

"This company," Mr. LaBrecque says, "is a detriment to the taxpayers, has a franchise which creates a monopoly, and is not only a subsidiary to one of the largest holding companies in this part of the country, but also maintains a retail sales organization in direct competition with other merchants and taxpayers. The Braintree plant cost $927,000 and is now free of debt, both bonded and private, and in 1935 returned $57,941 to the town as a net income."

In urging the erection of a local plant he adds that of 41 municipal plants operating in Massachusetts the majority are free from debt.

A petition has been circulated by some candidates to bring about immediate action with the idea of reducing the city power bills and those of the small consumer by securing hearings before the State Public Utilities Board, where all the facts will be presented.

The people of Quincy will decide the issue at the polls Dec. 8.

Jump in Holiday Trade Forecast

Christmas window displays appeared in Washington Street department stores today and Daniel Bloomfield, head of the Retail Trade Board, was prompted thereby to predict "the busiest Boston Christmas in years."

"Christmas trade has already begun in Boston," he said, "and is responsible for the early appropriate window displays. The public knows that now is the time to buy."

"Will this year's Christmas trade exceed the peak of 1929?" Mr. Broomfield was asked.

"Nobody knows," he replied. "Figures are always dangerous. We have none available just now. But from all appearances this year's Christmas business will be far in excess of last year."

Mr. Bloomfield's prediction for Boston echoes the forecast for New York Christmas trade this year made by Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce. "The aggregate Christmas business in New York," he said, "from all present indications, will exceed last year by 15 per cent.

Mr. Roper predicted that retail sales over the nation will exceed $920,000,000 and will be only 10 per cent less than 1929.

Tweedbank in Port After Rough Trip

The British freighter Tweedbank, Boston-bound from the Far East, with a $2,000,000 cargo and reported by radio to have lost her captain and two sailors in gales 600 miles southeast of Boston Tuesday, arrived at the Army Base today.

Captain Andrew MacKenzie was killed when thrown against the deck winch while trying to save a Malay sailor imprisoned in the steel deckhouse forward, on which the door was jammed by a tremendous wave. One Malay was washed overboard. The storm raged for 12 hours.

The Tweedbank, brought in by Chief Officer Bernard H. Jackson, will unload 2150 tons of her 10,000-ton cargo here. Under her hatches she is bringing in crude rubber and latex, hemp, spices, teas and a miscellaneous cargo from the Orient.

Boston Today

Private Selling Of Tax Titles Hit

Private sale, rather than public auction, of the tax foreclosed properties owned by the city, approved by the City Council on Monday, was criticized today by the Municipal Research Bureau as "politically dangerous."

"A general policy of public auction at reasonable 'upset' or minimum prices should be firmly established for the sale of city real estate," the Research Bureau declared in reference to action by the City Council this week whereby 12 properties, with assessed value of $9900, are to be disposed of at private sales.

Even though the 12 properties are "small and few in number," the bureau warned, "the precedent so established may have future consequences. A general policy of public auction, on the other hand, encourages competitive bidding and eliminates the danger of favoritism and political 'fixing.'"

The City Council's action was further criticized by those outside city hall as an invitation for "all manner of abuses" with the possibility that "scandals would probably ensue and possibly heavy loss to the people."

In its action the council moved in line with rules of procedure urged by its joint committee on public lands and tax title property. The committee favors private sale of city real estate "Where the offer made is substantially equal to the total amount due the city and where the amount involved is not substantial enough fairly to warrant public auction."

Where the offer is substantially less than the total due the city, however, the committee urges "sale at public auction with an upset price."

However, the Research Bureau concluded, "the council apparently overestimates the expenses attached to public auction. The public buildings department is equipped to conduct its own auction sales." Notification of real estate agencies by letters or circulars, and the grouping of small parcels for sale in consolidated newspaper advertisements, was recommended.

Rising Mercury Is Due for Fall

"There is nothing certain under the sun."

And thus might the Weather Bureau in Boston head its forecast for today. Despite the climbing temperature during the day, despite doffing of outer apparel by those in Boston's streets, the prediction was "much colder tonight."

At noon the temperature had touched the 56-degree mark, and continued to rise. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature had been 45 degrees. However, according to G. Harold Noyes, chief weatherman, there is no danger that the record of 74, established in 1931, will fall.

Forecast: Fair, somewhat colder, 30 degrees or slightly below tonight. Sunday: Fair, somewhat colder, in the lower 20's during the night and Monday morning.

'Career Counsel' Proposed for WPA

Twenty-six persons from Boston's relief rolls who have not been able as yet to land a job may soon be offering advice and assistance in the obtaining of employment to other welfare recipients, if a project submitted to the WPA last night is approved by officials at Washington.

Sponsored by the Boston School Committee, the project would be known as "Career Counseling" and would consist of the establishment of an agency whose functions would include advice to adults in career pursuits to which they are best adapted, and instruction in the correct manner of securing a job.

The project staff would consist of 26 unemployed members of the city's relief rolls. A report on the project has been submitted to John C. L. Dowling, commissioner of public welfare, by Robert Swarthout, assistant supervisor of women's and professional projects.

Hurley Budget Hopes to Save State Millions

Work Is Begun to Trim Sky High Department Estimate of Needs

Task a Hard One

A state budget well below the $72,697,931 expenditure record set by Gov. James M. Curley in 1936 is expected in 1937, the first year of Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley's administration, State House financial experts anticipated today.

The budget machinery is already in motion. Practically all department heads have submitted their "rock bottom" requests and in the words of Carl S. Raymond, state budget commissioner, they are "sky high."

Despite these requests, which according to estimates rival those made when Governor Curley's free-spending reputation prompted departmental officials to boost recommendations indiscriminately, Mr. Raymond and others believe the budget this year will be lower than last.

Hope in Hurley Attitude

Probably the basis for this hopefulness is Mr. Hurley's recent declaration for a "pay-as-you-go" policy so favored by Republican opponents of Governor Curley during the past two years. Governor Curley's demands for bond issues ranging anywhere from $4,000,000 to $35,000,000 and his success in obtaining passage of a $13,000,000 bond issue in 1935 marked the highpoint of the State's departure from the previously traditional "pay-as-you-go" system.

Of course, during the Ely administration just prior to the Curley regime in one year a $17,000,000 bond issue was voted but Mr. Ely's original requests did not approach Governor Curley's $85,000,000 proposal in 1935.

Whether Mr. Hurley will taper off on to the "pay-as-you-go" policy by seeking a small bond issue in 1937 and then abandon bond issue proposals entirely in 1938 is undetermined.

Certain at Least to Try

But it is practically certain he will attempt to pare down the deficit which exists every year in the state budget, a deficit which must be made up by saddling upon the state a state tax of anywhere from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Governor Curley during 1936 proposed reducing the state tax to approximately $3,500,000 but his proposal, rather than being based upon economy, was founded upon a new revenue program. His budget battle finally resulted in a $10,000,000 state tax, with no new revenue provided.

There appears little hope that continued transfer of money from the gasoline tax fund to the general fund for state expenditures can be avoided in 1937. Since 19", when the gasoline tax transfer method was seized upon by Mr. Ely as a means to balance the budget, a total of $37,528,320 has been withdrawn from the gasoline tax fund originally established to finance a "better highways" program in Massachusetts.

May Continue Income Surtax

It is entirely possible that to balance the budget Mr. Hurley will recommend continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, which Governor Curley inaugurated in 1'35 and continued in 1936. This added tax increases state revenue by $3,000,000.

With business improving in the State it is expected revenues from various sources will be increased, which will be a helpful factor in the Hurley budget activities.

The Governor-elect has already started work on the budget, a task for which he is well prepared, having been closely associated with state finance as state treasurer during the past six years.

Much time between now and Jan. 27, the last day for filing the budget with the Legislature, will be spent by Mr. Hurley in conference with department officials, with Mr. Raymond and Charles P. Howard chairman of the State Commission on administration and finance.

Burden Rests on Raymond

Mr. Raymond, as budget commissioner, actually does most of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Liberal Labor Laws Sought In Rhode Island Assembly; Help to Democrats Cited

Compensation, Withholding Wages and Injunction Noted in Program of Reform—Republican Majority Found Obstacle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21—In appreciation of the support that organized labor gave the Democratic party during the recent election, an effort will be made at the special session of the General Assembly to pass most of the bills sought by the unions during the past dozen years, labor leaders here expected today.

Several of the measures promised by the Democratic Administration a year ago were rushed through the Legislature in the final minutes of the session, but many were so amended that they lost the "teeth" desired by the labor leaders. Strictly craft legislation was not considered during the final days in order to clear the way for the more important bills.

Leaders of the Democratic State Committee have requested, according to current reports, that the bills which were not passed and those measures that were devitalized be made ready for introduction again at next month's session, when the Democrats feel that they will have sufficient strength to have them enacted into law.

When the 1937 session convenes in January, the Republicans will have such a large margin of votes, it was pointed out, that there will be little chance of the labor measure getting beyond the House of Representatives.

Textile Program

The textile unions will send delegates to a special meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Council in Providence, Nov. 27, for the purpose of drawing up a legislative program. It is known that the delegates will ask for amendments to the anti-injunction law which was passed at the last session of the General Assembly. This new law which was enacted at the suggestion of labor was so amended in the final days of the session to defeat the desires of the textile workers.

At the special session, textile leaders say, the General Assembly will be asked to amend the law so it will revert to its original form, which provides that no injunction, temporary or otherwise, shall be granted without first giving labor an opportunity to be heard. The present law provides for a temporary injunction and a hearing afterwards.

The textile unions are also asking for laws which would provide for the election of sheriffs and which would prevent the calling out of the militia in strikes until after a public hear-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Radio Cuts Loss Of Forest Fires Bay State Finds

Between the two-way radio as a defense against fires and the CCC as a productive unit in reforestation, Massachusetts has advanced its forestry during the past three years at a pace equal to 50 years' work under former regimes, according to Ernest J. Dean, commissioner of conservation, today.

With these two agencies under effective operation at this time, the commissioner promised that "in 25 years we can bring back to Massachusetts considerable of the old wood-working industry which once enjoyed great prosperity in this State."

Set-back for State

Fires have been a heavy set-back for Massachusetts in its fight to regain industries that have gone out with the State's inability to produce sufficient timber. Last year, Commissioner Dean pointed out, fires burned across 25,300 acres of state forests with an actual damage of $101,770.

These figures would have been greater had it not been for installation of two-way radio for the control of forest fires. In Plymouth county where lookout towers and patrol cars were equipped with radio, losses were reduced. Fire-fighters were brought to the scene of the fire more quickly.

Co-ordination Needed

With the extension of two-way radio to other counties next year, fire losses will be reduced a great deal more, according to the commissioner. One of the chief difficulties in the past has been in co-ordinating activities of fire-fighters, a branch of fire-fighting in which radio is most effective.

Edwards Made Chief Examiner

When Paul Edwards, State WPA Administrator, arrives in Washington sometime after Dec. 1, he will assume new duties as chief examiner of the country's relief agency, it was announced last night by Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA Administrator.

In his new position, Mr. Edwards will train and supervise field examiners. Before becoming head of the Massachusetts WPA last February, Mr. Edwards was chief regional examiner for the New England States.

No announcement has yet been made of a successor to Lieut. Col John J. McDonough, new State Administrator, who was promoted from the position of state director of the employment division of the WPA.

Rubber Strike Hits Wire Plant At Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21—The strike of 600 workers of the United States Rubber Products Company, in progress for five days, spread to the American Insulated Wire Company today as the result of a walkout of operatives of the rubber department. They charged they were working under "sweatshop" conditions.

Thomas F. Burns, vice-president of the United Rubber Workers of America, said that the walkout at the insulated wire plant was the result of wages which averaged from 25 to 32 cents an hour and that the workers were employed 70 hours weekly, including Sundays. Organizer Salvatore Camelio, in charge of this strike, said that investigation also showed that minors were being employed. This latter charge has been referred to the State Division of Labor for investigation.

Police took a hand in the strike at the United States Rubber Products Company yesterday while a committee was awaiting a conference on demands which they had drawn up at an earlier meeting. A special detail of police under the direction of Lieut. Joseph P. McCann broke up the mass picket line of girls and allowed but six pickets at the gates instead of hundreds as had been the custom during opening and closing hours.

The pickets protested and as a result Vice-President Burns made known that the U. R. W. of A. "were willing to go into a court of equity, and defend our rights, and obey any court order if the company wants to go to law."

M. G. Burnett, general manager of the company, had given no indication last night when a meeting would be held to consider the strikers' demands. "We told them we would give the demands consideration," he said, "as we would any demands from workers in or out of the plant."

Wool Imports Are Speeding Up

Imports of wool—which have lagged by about 50 per cent so far this fiscal year compared with 12 months ago—are beginning to arrive at Boston in volume. Freighters from Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, British India, Iraq, Great Britain, Canada and China, landed on Boston's ocean terminals more than 3,000,000 pounds of wool during the first four days of this week, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. More than two thirds of the wool was put into bonded warehouses until needed.

Dealers paid $123,000 duty yesterday alone to release 747,400 pounds of fine grade wools—the largest sum paid in duties on that commodity in a single day for months, said Mr. Maynard.

"The sharp upturn in wool imports spells another step in the steady recovery of business," he declared. "It means continued mill activity, steady employment for months ahead, work for longshoremen, teamsters, warehousemen, sorters and graders, salesmen, and finally mill workers and tailoring companies."

Parking Meters For Providence

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Nov. 21

INSTALLATION of 245 parking meters on the streets of Providence was authorized by the board of contract and supply yesterday afternoon. The meters are similar to those at Miami and several other cities, requiring deposit of a coin to secure immunity from a police tag.

Japan's Envoy Sees Accord In Trade Rivalry

Saito Tells Textile Men Tokyo Will Go Far To Remove Friction

Speaks at Dinner

Better Machinery and Plants Given as Reasons for Cheaper Fabrics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The problem of Japanese competition with American cotton goods makers was discussed with officials of a leading New England textile concern here last night by Hirosi Saito, Japan's Ambassador to the United States, and today there were several new bright spots in the picture. Among these were:

1. Assurances that Japan will go to nearly any length to remove factors of friction between the two nations.
2. Depreciation of the importance to either nation of the quantity of Japanese imports.
3. Assertion that modern plants and newly improved machinery were more responsible for Japan's low-production costs of textiles than cheap labor.

Japan's Aims Revealed

"Japan abhors war as much as any other nation," Ambassador Saito declared at a dinner of executives of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. "She is doing her best to approach social and economic equilibrium through expansion of her industry and foreign trade. And in such endeavors she desires a sympathetic understanding and effective assistance of the outside world."

In expressing hope that intense rivalry between textile interests in the United States and Japan might be adjusted soon, Ambassador Saito stressed that his presence at the dinner was inspired solely by friendship for R. H. Leonard, president of the concern. The Pepperell Manufacturing Company is one of the nation's most important producers of textiles with mills in New England and the South.

"Japan wishes to cultivate the friendliest possible relations with the United States, her best customer." Mr. Saito continued. "If it were possible to sell more to this country without disturbing the friendship, Japan would be very happy indeed. War between our two countries, often harped upon by professional scaremongers, is a thing impossible to thinking Japanese, as it is, I am sure, with thinking Americans."

Proposed Conference Hailed

The proposed conference between a group of American manufacturers, which plans to sail for Japan Dec. 24 and Japanese textile interests was regarded by the Ambassador as a venture of great significance. Out of the informal conference, he said, should come sympathy and accommodation.

"The problem before us is, in the last analysis, simple," he continued. "Our countries are both profiting by their trade with each other, the products of each running upon the whole in different lines. Upon the authority of the United States Tariff Commission, it was stated that only 8 per cent of the Japanese imports into this country represented commodities of a substantially competitive character. It is a portion of this 8 per cent, or in terms of money, less than $10,000,000, that has been the subject of controversy between our two countries recently. It is a small matter after all. From the broad aspect of Japanese-American trade relations, the controversial portion is—to use an old Chinese phrase—only 'a hair of nine cows.' Whatever tempest may arise in this commercial teapot will be comparatively easily handled.

Interests to Safeguard

"In saying so, I am of course conscious of the fact that whatever may be the relative importance of a particular commodity to the whole trade relations, the people concerned with that particular industry have their own interests to safeguard. No doubt there is the rub. But there ought to be ways to adjust such difficulties."

Before his address, Ambassador Saito told reporters that the ability of the Japanese manufacturers to produce textiles more cheaply than Americans was due to new and efficient machinery and a rationalized system of industry rather than to lower standards of living. Japan's inventive skill in application to textile machinery already had resulted in the export of looms to Manchester, Eng., he said, characterizing this point as "carrying coals to Newcastle with a vengeance."

"Japan as a nation may be compared to a man of humble origin struggling to attain a status in society where he can earn a decent living," he continued. "The whole nation is working hard. The people are still believing in the old adage, 'There is no poverty that can overtake industry.' An eminent foreign diplomat who lived in Japan several years told me a few weeks ago that the outstanding impression he gathered was that the Japanese were the most diligent people in the world.

Goad to Advancement

"Through diligence and frugality, the Japanese are striving for a better living. They do not want much. . . ."

The simple living enjoyed by Japanese people, while bearable nationally, resulted in many hardships in the lower levels of society, Mr. Saito declared, and this very deprivation he held to be a goad to the nation toward higher standards.

"Our recent emergence into the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Yellowstone," featuring Henry Hunter, Judith Barrett and Ralph Morgan. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "March of Time." 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Dimples," with Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

UPTOWN — "Ramona," with Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and others. 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Big Game," with Philip Huston, June Travis and James Gleason. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Come and Get It," starring Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 2:48, 5:05, 10. Also "Legion of Terror," co-starring Bruce Cabot and Marguerite Churchill. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 9.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Joe E. Brown, Carol Hughes and Richard "Skeets" Gallagher in "Polo Joe." Fenway: 2:30, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 1, 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Straight From the Shoulder," featuring Ralph Bellamy, Katherine Locke, and David Holt. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN—Mae West in "Go West Young Man," 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:35, 10:22. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his California Dons of Music.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Brahms' "Requiem," presented by the Boston Civic Chorus assisted by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Solomon G. Braviasky conducting. Gainsborough Street, 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

TREMONT — Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Petrified Forest." 10:39 a. m. 1:54, 5:10, 8:25. Also "Wife vs. Secretary," with Jean Harlow, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 9 a. m., 3:32, 6:48.

UNIVERSITY — Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in "Dodsworth." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35 Also "Nine Days a Queen." 1:40, 4:50, 8.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

BOSTON—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 10:53 a. m., 2, 5, 7:53, 10:22. Stage: Ethel Waters with her revue, "Swing, Harlem, Swing."

MEMORIAL—"Under Your Spell," starring Lawrence Tibbett. 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 2:40, 4:40, 6:35, 8:30.

EXETER—"Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak. 3:24, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Love Begins at 20," with Warren Hull and Patricia Ellis. 3:14, 5:08, 7:05.

MODERN—"Cain and Mabel," with Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Thank You Jeeves," featuring Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Robert Benchley, "Carl Hoff and His Orchestra," "Lucky Sofia," "Fun in the Fire House," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY MRS. LOUISE KNIGHT WHEATLEY COOK, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Essex Street, Salem, 3:30.

JORDAN HALL—Recital for the benefit of the Resthaven Home, by John Thomas Warner, tenor, 3:30.

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. Chopin program. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Einar Hansen, violinist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court. 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Exhibition of water colors, and piano recital by Mrs. Gertrude P. Borenstein. Exhibit to continue through Nov. 27.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Human Justice Amidst Inhuman Machinery." Rheinhold Niebuhr, editor of "World Tomorrow," speaker. 3:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Current Events," by Michael Comperchio. Music.

FORD HALL FORUM — "Need for Conservation in Government," by Herbert Agar. Also, "What's the Matter with Us Now?" by John T. Flynn. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Ella Munsterberg, on "A Happy Summer in Cairo, Athens and Rome." 40 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Monday

HOTEL LENOX—Second of a series of eight lectures in "Backstage with the News," by Dr. Leland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretation of current events. How to read a newspaper. 5:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Reflections of China in the American Mirror," Karl R. Robinson, speaker, Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

'Help Wanted': Symbol of Prosperity

New Englanders are happy these days.

They pulled the boards off the doors and windows of the little employment building of a big mill in Fall River, Mass., recently and dug out a "Help Wanted" sign from beneath debris under which it had reposed for nearly five years. There were smiles on the faces of several hundred persons as they stood in line the next day, assured of steady work for some months to come.

In Nashua, N. H., the yellow mill lights gleam through windows until midnight as bobbins whirl and shuttles click and clack back and forth while two shifts of workers vainly try to keep abreast of America's demand for new sheets and pillow cases. They work hard, but they grin. There is work and wages are going up.

Merchant Watches Smoke

In Providence, R. I., a merchant looked out of his office window, saw smoke pouring from a dozen busy factories, knew men were earning money. He pondered a few minutes and then placed an order for a new neon sign.

In Lewiston, Maine, there is a shoe factory where the boss tacked up a notice, "After Nov. 21 wages in this plant for all workers will advance 15 per cent."

Similar notices have appeared on hundreds of factory bulletin boards in all parts of New England during the past few weeks. Combined with trade factors of advance orders that promise continued capacity production well into the spring and probably next summer, these pay boosts are the central theme of discussion in almost every hamlet, city and town where men and women are making cotton goods, shoes and woolens.

Election Ignored

Last Tuesday there was a primary election in Fall River and on Dec. 15 there will be a general election of city officials, but a casual visitor never would know it from listening to the conversation of any group. All the talk is about the return of prosperity.

Persons pause longer in front of store windows. There is a look of appraisal in their eyes as they view merchandise, rather than the abstract, disinterested look many of them had before.

As a passing sidelight on the situation, it is cheerful to note that among the busiest factories of the region are those producing toys. Keen buyers, alert to the forthcoming demands of their clients, are building up stocks of toys much larger than in recent years. It appears that perhaps some juvenile desires, unhappily denied during the depression, may soon be gratified.

And no doubt that is one reason why New Englanders are happy these days.

Mrs. Bok Elected To Colby College Board of Trustees

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Colby College board of trustees elected Mrs. Edward Bok of Philadelphia and Camden, Maine, to board membership here today. She became the fifth woman trustee in the history of the Waterville, Maine, college.

Mrs. Bok, widow of the author and editor, and daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, founded the Curtis Institute of Music at Philadelphia and is its president. Her musical and philanthropic enterprises have won her decorations from the Polish and Austrian governments.

Mrs. Bok has taken an active part in civic improvements at Camden, where her father, a Portland native, had a summer estate many years.

Franklin W. Johnson, Colby president, announced a gift of $41,200 from Dr. and Mrs. George C. Averill of Waterville, which, he said, was the first installment of a fund for construction of a building on Colby's new campus at Mayflower Hill, a few miles outside Waterville.

The president also informed the trustees that gifts and bequests to the college in the past year had totaled $322,065.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

JAMES M. CURLEY

GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

1936

The Pilgrims braved the perils of a voyage of suffering and of hardships to establish on the shores of Massachusetts a permanent settlement. As a result of exposure on the bleak coast of Plymouth, more than half of the little settlement died before the first winter was over. Undaunted by this pathetic tragedy they determined to carry on. "Yea, though they should lose their lives in the venture, yet might they have confidence in the same, and their endeavors would be honorable."

The forest was cleared and with the assistance of the Indians corn and other crops were planted. So bountiful was the harvest that Governor William Bradford set aside a day in November, 1621, "to give God thanks who hath dealt so favorably with us."

Extensive preparations were made in order that everyone would enjoy the feast day. The friendly Indians under Massasoit were invited to be their guests and brought for their share wild turkeys and venison. How thankful they were that their little colony had survived through the first year and that their supply of food had become so abundant! The courage, the faith, and the fortitude of the Pilgrims were instrumental in laying the solid yet simple foundation of our Commonwealth. Others followed where they blazed the trail. The prophecy of Bradford came true—they had truly been "as stepping stones unto others."

From Plymouth has come the custom of setting aside at this time of the year a day of Thanksgiving. Today, as in the early days, families gather together from far and wide to give praise to the Giver of all things for the blessings which have been theirs during the past year.

Therefore, I, James M. Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with the law do proclaim Thursday, November 26, as a day of

Thanksgiving and of Prayer

and urge the citizens of the Commonwealth to gather at their hearths and altars and give thanks to God for continued peace, for prosperity, and for the preservation of our democratic form of government.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

JAMES M. CURLEY.

By His Excellency the Governor,

FREDERIC W. COOK,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

What's Going On In the Arts

Alexandre Iacovleff

VOSE GALLERIES are providing an exhibition for which Boston has been waiting for some time. It consists of paintings and drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff. A few years ago this artist came to Boston to undertake the supervision of the department of painting and drawing at the Boston Museum school. His reputation had preceded him; for some years he was famous for the pictures which he executed as artist accompanying the Citroën expeditions across Africa and into the Orient. He had the uncommon experience of being an artist-explorer, and what he depicted has proved of considerable documentary and ethnographic interest. Happily several of these expeditionary portrayals are shown at Vose's.

In view of his early Russian background and his later Parisian associations, Mr. Iacovleff provides a good deal to ponder about. Outwardly he does not conform to any of the marked developments in the Parisian school, and yet particularly sensitive passages of color are unmistakably in the character of modern style. There are landscapes painted in a pale, tentative manner which recall the transitory illusion of impressionists; and yet they also recall painters of paysage of the baroque era who were fascinated with flickering intricacies of light. Sometimes Mr. Iacovleff seems a refurbished academician, at others he aims for essences and abstractions of form and of color, and he recalls the Picasso of the classical interval. This large exhibition, which fills every available space at Vose's, encompasses several styles, touches upon the many purposes to which pictorial art can be put. Viewed as a whole, it would make Mr. Iacovleff out to be an urbane practitioner who indulges in the delights of several styles, and at will shifts his viewpoint.

In the main gallery there are paintings of scenes and episodes observed in the Orient. Here is an artist's travelogue. It is descriptive, portraying horsemen on the Mongolian plateau, Mongols visiting a Lama, Kurds going to market. "Under a Kirgiz Tent" shows natives sitting about socially. Mr. Iacovleff has noted all the details of their costumes and he has portrayed them with a sensitive palette. There are landscapes, too, in which there is always some dominating color, some special quality of light.

There are other paintings, themes relating to a visit to Capri. Mr. Iacovleff has done some very spirited depictions of a guitar player, a mandolin, a tarantella. Some decorative compositions use the figure as chief motive, represented in a filmy, nebulous way. There is a roomful of the portraits in red crayon for which Mr. Iacovleff is best known. The line serves most efficiently, with shaded areas completing the image. These are fixed, permanent portrayals which have a marked pictorial character, and which relate a great deal about the types and costumes without being photographic.

As a draftsman, Mr. Iacovleff seems far more determined, more contained, less variable. His paintings, while they disclose fine sensibility, leave one bewildered about the style of a painter who seems sometimes to hark back to the Russian anecdote manner, and then to shift to the French painterly emphasis. The color is too sensitive even to carry across the gallery; the pictures must be seen isolated, at close range, to be enjoyed for tonal quality.

In the reception hall at Vose's there are several portraits which are interesting for subject as they are for manner of handling. They represent Anna Pavlova, Serge Prokofieff, Serge Rachmaninoff and Serge Koussevitzky. D. A.

The Brahms Requiem

LAST night in Jordan Hall the Brahms German Requiem was presented by the Boston Civic Chorus and the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Solomon G. Braslavsky. The soloists were Norma Jean Erdman, soprano, and Harry Newcombe, baritone, with William Ellis Weston at the organ. The performance will be repeated tonight.

Since Brahms was writing an undenominational service, leaning toward the Protestant, he was free to employ as many musical devices as he liked, with the result that both chorus and orchestra are given some tremendous climaxes to achieve, together with passages in which nuance is the principal constituent. Last night, climaxes were carefully built, well executed and of sufficient volume. Attacks were cleanly made, releases not always so happily accomplished, especially with regard to sibilants. With one or two exceptions, tone quality was good.

Yet with all its virtues the performance was singularly unyielding. The fourth section, for instance, which opens with the words "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling," was taken at too rapid a tempo to reveal its full significance. In this, as in other portions of similar nature, there seemed to be a want of insight. In this opus it is not enough that the proper notes are sung at the proper time—there must be brought to the surface the more subtle of the component parts and it was this revelation which we missed in the performance last night.

Mr. Newcombe was in good voice and appeared to find congenial material in his arias. This type of work is not such a happy choice for Miss Erdman, who got off to a rather poor start in her first aria, but gathered assurance as she progressed.

The Requiem was prefaced by the Brahms "Tragic" Overture, Op. 81, in commendable performance. Both Overture and Requiem were warmly applauded by an audience of fair size. G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

MAE WEST, with a bagful of innuendos, came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday in "Go West, Young Man," a screen play scrambled from the stage farce, "Personal Appearance."

A good deal of the play's original vulgarity has been thrown out and a good deal of Miss West's brand of vulgarity has been thrown in. The film is passably funny after its frank manner but a good many of the laughs are delivered by subsidiary players rather than by the star. Randolph Scott plays the country boy engagingly. Warren William is the press agent.

The stage show features Clyde Lucas and his musicians, each of whom plays several instruments with facility.

"Thank You, Jeeves," first-run co-feature at the Scollay Square and Modern theaters this week, is not always as funny as the title indicates. Bertie Wooster and his redoubtable man servant find themselves rescuing a fair lady in distress and some missing papers as a result of Bertie's inevitable gallantry. Arthur Treacher plays Jeeves with his customary aplomb; David Niven does nicely as Bertie and Virginia Field is the girl. The companion picture is "Cain and Mabel," starring Marion Davies and Clark Gable.

Maine Mills Increase Wages; State Seeks Added Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 21—Maine textile centers followed others throughout New England, this week, with a welcome announcement of wage increases. Such announcements were made by heads of cotton and woolen mills alike and were greeted with smiles by more than 7000 employees.

At Lewiston, textile center of the state, four mills announced 10 per cent wage increases. The increase, effective Nov. 30, will release some $300,000 more a year into the community as pay roll.

Lewiston mills are said to be well supplied with business and on Nov. 7 their pay roll for the week was the largest since, 1929. Across the river, Auburn shoe factories, while reporting no general increase in salaries, are enjoying a better than ordinary business and industrial pay rolls in October for Auburn also surpassed any since the depression period.

All this good industrial news offset, this week, the fear that demands on the state treasury in 1937 make new and increased taxes essential. Hard at work in Augusta was the Budget Committee of the state Legislature, but harder work faces the entire Legislature in their approaching search for funds to meet heavy demands to be made upon them.

The Department of Education is campaigning for increased funds for schools in order that the general level of education facilities may become more equalized. Their arguments are well known, many admit the need is pressing, particularly for improvement of facilities in rural communities in the northern part of the State. The same arguments were used two years ago but the Legislature turned a deaf ear. Now they are being used again but in an intensified form.

Social security will require additional funds if the State is to participate.

Realizing these and other demands doubtless mean more revenue from somewhere, opponents of new taxes are gathering their forces. The sales tax opposition, which was particularly strong two years ago, will be as equally potent this year. Many feel the income tax field too much usurped by the Federal Government to warrant its invasion by the State. Real estate does not feel it can absorb any more of the burden and quite to the contrary wants any new tax which may be imposed to go in part to decreasing its present burden.

This resolution passed by the Maine Real Estate Association, bespeaks its position: "The burden of real estate taxes on the small homeowner is already oppressive. Any new load placed on real estate would further discourage the American ideal of every man owning his own home."

* * *

Seeking partial solution of the money problem, there is a group which favors a state-conducted lottery to raise funds. This move, however, meets opposition from the Maine Civic League and church groups, who argue not only against its ethics, but also that it would not produce a sufficient revenue to be worth while. State Senator L. J. Walsh of Lewiston has a bill for pari-mutuel dog racing, which he will introduce to the Legislature, but here again opposition from the same sources and of the same kind is expected to develop.

* * *

Maine is preparing to supply the Christmas tree which will grace your table or parlor and lend its share of the Yuletide spirit and charm.

It is estimated Maine will ship some 1,500,000 trees outside the State by train and truck. The fragrance of the Maine fir tree makes it in considerable demand each Christmas season and the Christmas tree business is of no small importance.

Sunday Films for Arlington

The Arlington Board of Selectmen has granted a license to two local theaters to show movies on Sundays after six o'clock and not later than 11 o'clock. The Sunday programs will begin tomorow. It is the first time in Arlington history that Sunday movies were allowed.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Nov. 25	Southampton Nov. 30	Nov. 24, 3:00 pm	Nov. 25, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 2	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Rudolf Friedrich in full flight in a "Quer-Sprung" at St. Anton on the Arlberg.

ENROLL AT OUR INDOOR SKI SLIDE NOW FOR LESSONS WITH

Rudolf Friedrich

DIRECT FROM THE TYROL SCHOOL OF SKIING

We had to tackle the Alps ourselves to get him—and to get you the benefit of his ski experience in Kitzbuhel, Galtuer, Salzburg! He introduced Ski Gymnastics to London last year and he begins tomorrow to introduce them to Boston. Don't worry! You do the gymnastics without the skis at first—a sort of ground school idea to teach beginners the fundamentals before they take to the hills; to correct faulty form and technique of those who have skied a bit before; and to limber up advanced experts in the approved manner of the great indoor schools of Paris, Vienna, London. Classes begin Tuesday, so be early with your enrollment.

Classes in *Ski Gymnastics* $1 each lesson . . . daily except Wednesday and Saturday, for beginners . . . at 10:30 and 4:00. Wednesday classes for advanced skiers at 10:30 and 4:00. ENROLL AT OUR SKI SLIDE—SECOND FLOOR—MAIN STORE.

Demonstrations on the Slide, by Mr. Friedrich . . . daily except Saturday from 11:30 to 12:30, 2:00 to 3:30, 4:45 to 5:30.

Revere to Get Postoffice

A new federal postoffice building will be erected on land at 300 Broadway, just opposite the city hall in Revere, at a cost of approximately $100,000 it was indicated today. The Government has approved the purchase price of $26,000 for the property including a two-story building which has been used by the Revere K. of C. Construction is expected to start soon. The new construction will replace the present post office at 675 Beach street.

Increase in Texas Crops

Texas farmers received 14 per cent more from crop sales the first eight months of this year than during the same period in 1935.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
Saturday's Programs			
5:00 Saturday Syncopators	Northwestern - Notre Dame football game	Musical program	Sports and recordings
5:15 Saturday Syncopators		"Free Encyclopedia Scheme"	Sports and recordings
5:30 Bluebirds: vocal trio	"The Monitor Views the News"	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45 Syncopators; pianist	Buzzy Kounta's Orchestra	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15 "News of Youth"	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30 Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music, sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sports and recordings
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Social Security talks	Bill Farren, sports
7:00 Saturday Swing Club	Message of Israel: speaker and	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	organ recital	Sport interview	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Court of Common Troubles":	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
7:45	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	informal court	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00 "Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Kitty Carlisle;	Saturday Night Party: va-	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:15 "America Dances": record	Graham McNamee: orch.	riety, with Walter O'Keefe;	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:30 Football Revue: Ed Thorgerson; Ky Kayser's Orch.	Meredith Wilson's Orchestra;	Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
8:45	vocal soloists	Grofé's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Richard	National Barn Dance: "Vic	"Snow Village" sketch	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:15 Bonelli; Mildred Dilling	and Sade"; Henry Burr;	"Snow Village" sketch	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:30 World Theater of the Air	vocal trio; Hot Shots; male	"Chateau": Smith Ballew; Ed-	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:45 World Theater of the Air	trio; Uncle Ezra	ward Everett Horton; Scot-	Ray Starita's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade": Harry	"Nickelodeon": comedy; songs	ty, trainer; Marian Wash-	Benay Venuta's Program:
10:15 Salter's Orchestra; Edith	and melodrama	ington; soloists; orchestra	popular variety with solo-
10:30 Dick; Buddy Clark; Lead-	Hildegarde, soloist; popular	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	ists, vocal group and dance
10:45 ers, male trio	orchestra	Plantation; music	orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Pan-American Conf. talks	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30 Portland (Ore.) Junior Sym-	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 phony Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church	American Pageant of Youth;	Natural science dramatiza-	Colonial News Service
12:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	tions; orchestra	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City String Symphony;	"Symphonietta": recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital	Edwina Eustis, contralto;	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00 "World's Greatest Music"	David Novalis, concert vio-	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15 Emil Saltman, pianist	linist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30 Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Guess Who" program	Melody Matinee: soloists;	Italian musical program; so-
1:45 loists; vocal trio	"Guess Who" program	quartet; orchestra	loists; orchestra
2:00 Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Magic Key: Walter O'Keefe;	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15 Reed Kennedy, baritone;	Efrem Zimbalist; Carl Brisson and Ruby Mercer; Tom-	Landt Trio and White	"Deep South": recording
2:30 Antonio Modarelli, cond.	my Dorsey's Orchestra	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Concert of Singing Stars":
2:45 Garden talk		dramatic sketch	vocalists; organ
3:00 New York Philharmonic-	"Better Speech" program	Metropolitan Opera Auditions;	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:15 Symphony Orchestra, John	"Captain Diamond": sketch	soloists; orchestra	recorded concert
3:30 Barbirolli, conductor; Hul-	"Captain Diamond": sketch.	"Grand Hotel": sketch	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:45 da Lashanska, soprano;	Helen Traubel, soprano	"Grand Hotel": sketch	recorded concert
4:00 Deems Taylor, comment'r	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15 New York Philharmonic-	Emerson Fosdick; music	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
4:30 Symphony Orchestra, John	"Senator Fishface and Prof.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
4:45 Barbirolli, conductor	Figgsbottle": comedy	organ and violinist	instrumental soloists
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"The Cowboy Preacher"
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"The Cowboy Preacher"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal: "Echoes	National amateur hour; Benny	Fraternity House Party; re-
6:15 Grier and his orchestra	From the Orchestra Pit"	Rubin; orchestra	corded variety
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life":
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00 News; speaker	Mobilization for Human	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15 Musical program	Needs: choir; sketch; talk	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard":
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley: special feat-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	piano, harpsichord; orch.
7:45 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	ures; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Francia White;	Irving Szathmary's Symphonie	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Music for Today": Morton
8:15 concert orchestra	Moderne	ander, director	Gould; Larry Taylor
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Romance of '76": Revolu-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Jewels of the Madonna"
8:45 Bobby Breen; orchestra	tionary sketch	ander, director	"Jewels of the Madonna"
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour; Rich-	Walter Winchell	Manhatan Merry-Go-Round:	Organ recital
9:15 ard Crooks, tenor; sym-	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Pop concert, with Frankie
9:30 phony orchestra, Jose	rieties; Bob Lawrence; Ra-	American Album of Familiar	Ward's Orchestra
9:45 Iturbi, conductor	mona; King's Men	Music; soloists; orchestra	Pop Concert
10:00 "Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment;	"Carnegie Hall of the Air":	"Let's Visit": informal micro-
10:15 "Community Sing"	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	Cleveland Orchestra, Artur	phone interviews
10:30 "Community Sing"	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	Rodzinski, conductor;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45 Kaltenborn Edits the News	dramatization	Gladys Swarthout, soprano	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber, McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater; dramatic sketch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Radio Forum; talk, Jesse H. Jones, RFC head.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Choir.

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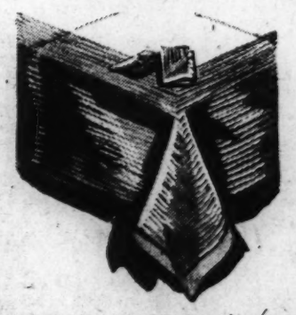

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BOSTON

Teacher-Training Promises Debate For Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21—Teacher-training will once more be the center of a legislative battle when the Connecticut General Assembly convenes in January, it is now indicated.

Whether the State shall continue its policy of operating one central Teachers College or whether it shall promote all its normal schools to collegiate rank is the issue.

Up to 1933 there were four normal schools. Then one at New Britain was made a teachers college. It has a four-year course. Students at the remaining three normal schools, at Willimantic, Danbury and New Haven, are given three years of training. They must go to New Britain for the fourth year and their degree of bachelor of education if they want a teaching certificate.

Willimantic in Revolt

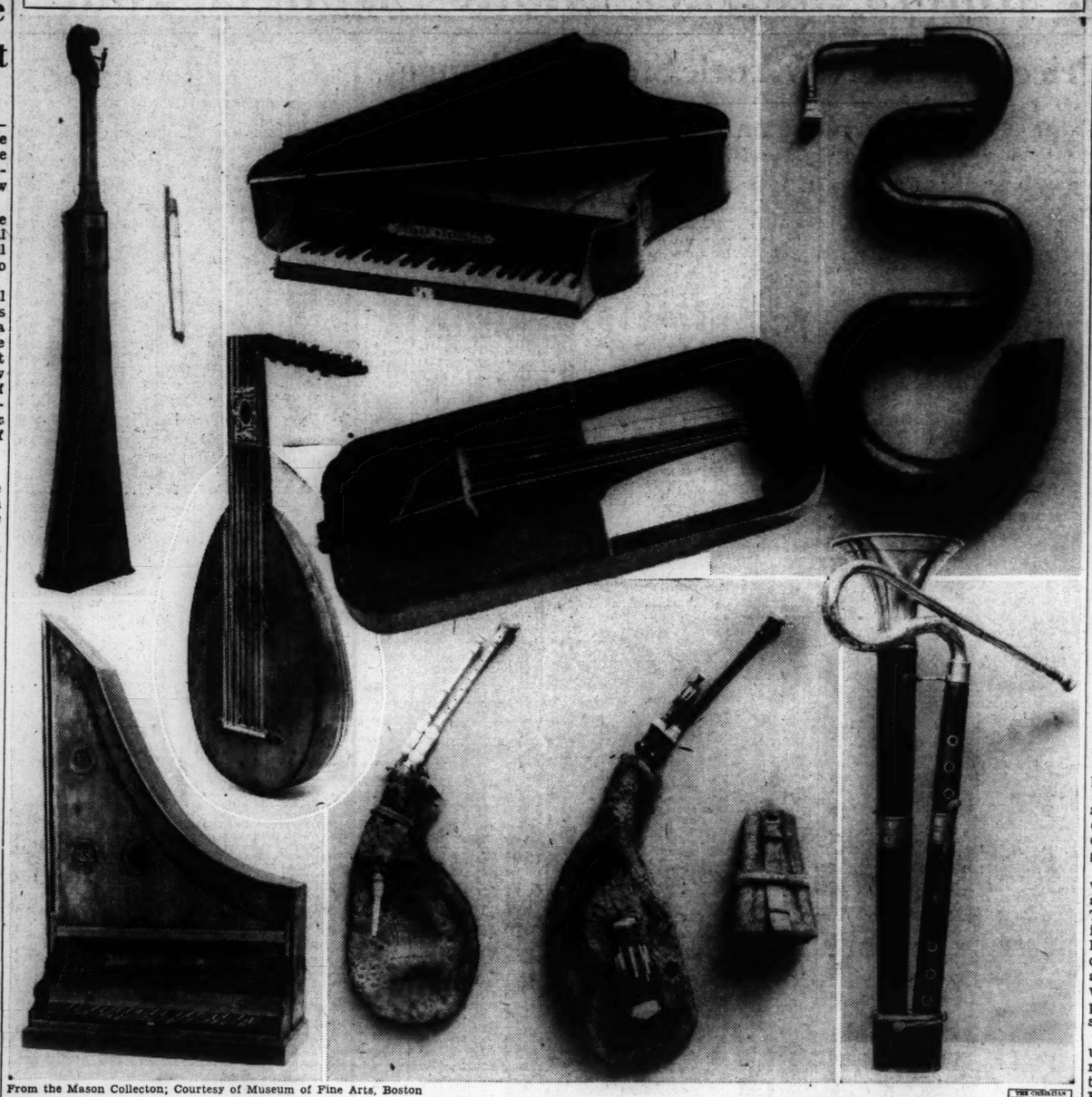
Willimantic is the center of the revolt against this plan. It is in rural eastern Connecticut where country towns have difficulty in getting teachers at best. Willimantic citizens argue that "their girls" should be allowed to finish their work near home. If they have to spend too much for normal school training, they will not want to teach in the little towns. Business men fear that growth of the New Britain school will be at the expense of the one in Willimantic. Sentimental attachment of alumnae of the Willimantic school adds steam to the drive.

Danbury is concerned in much the same way. New Haven has taken a less active part. With Yale, and a cluster of smaller educational institutions within its borders it is not so much perturbed about the fate of its normal school.

In 1935 Willimantic led a successful campaign in the General Assembly to make colleges of all the normal schools. Then Gov. Wilbur L. Cross vetoed the bill.

Now he has explained, in a campaign speech, that he did so only because it failed to provide the needed extra appropriations for the extra year of school work.

Some Early Instruments in the Mason Collection



From the Mason Collecton; Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Upper—Tromba Marina, English, Seventeenth Century, From Leslie Lindsay
Lower—Clavicytherium or Upright Virginal, Italian, About 1600

Upper—Spinet, Baker Harris, Artist, London, About 1750
Insets—Italian Lute of Seventeenth Century (Left) and Welsh Crwth of Nineteenth Century

Lower—Bagpipe or Cornemuse, French, About 1700
Upper—Bass Cornet or Serpent, Baudoin, Artist, Belgian, Early Eighteenth Century
Lower—Bass Horn, English, About 1800

Musical Instruments Traced Through Ages in Museum Show

Musical instruments of Europe, from the humble shepherd's horn to spinets by Andreas Ruckers, who made the one on which Handel composed, went on exhibition yesterday at the Museum of Fine Arts. There are nearly 300 pieces, all of which have been catalogued and arranged during the last year by Nicholas Bessaraboff, professional musician and scholar, and the earliest instrument displayed is a herald's trumpet or buzine made by Sebastian Hanlein, in 1460.

Although the general public has known little of the museum's Leslie Lindsey Mason collection of musical instruments, of which the current exhibition is a part, the total of 560 items, including Asiatic, African, Polynesian and American Indian instruments, represents a collection gathered originally by Canon Francis W. Galpin, M. A., F. L. S., the Honorable Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Musicians in England. Before coming to the United States it was located at Hatfield Vicarage, Harlow, Sussex, Eng.

Musical Growth

Grouped according to "families," these European percussion, wind, string, keyboard and other instruments, in all stages of development, represent the musical growth of peoples from medieval times, and the ups and downs of certain well-known music-makers. The violin, which recent research, Mr. Bessaraboff says, has proved to be of an altogether different family from that of the viol, although it has developed side by side with the latter from about 1550, has climbed to its present orchestral position from the lowly status of accompaniment to dancing on the village green or to the chorus in the tavern. The viol, on the other hand, was once considered the instrument of court ladies and gentlemen.

Among the interesting examples of both, in the current exhibition, are a lyra-viol introduced into England about 1600 by Daniel Ferrant, viol player to James I: a fine set of viole da gamba, including one by Barak Norman, celebrated English maker, a viola d'amore with sympathetic strings by G. Grancino, 1696 and one by Joachim Tielke, 1670; a five-stringed violincello by Broché of Belgium, 1720, and a Hardanger violin by Knudsen of Norway, 1833, inlaid with ebony and ivory.

Evolution of Violin

Important links in the evolution of the violin are a Welsh harp or "crwth" made by Owen Tyddwr, a lyra and a rebec developed probably from the Arabian instrument popular with Crusaders. The crwth, made at Dalgelly, Wales, is a late example of an early Celtic form of Kithara—a lyre with flat front and back often depicted in Greek sculpture. It resembles the rote in shape, but was played with a bow in addition to being twanged with the thumb of the left hand, which places it in the viol rather than the harp class. Up to the end of the eighteenth century the crwth (crowd in English) was skillfully played in Wales, but today the violin takes its place.

Outstanding among the plucked instruments is a genuine Irish harp (clarsech) made by John Kelly in 1734, for the Rev. Charles Bunworth, a skilled musician. This is a very rare possession, an instrument having metal strings, used at a time when Irish harpists grew very long, specially shaped nails which served also, in a manner, as protection, because there was a penalty provided for anyone who broke them. Interesting lutes, citterns, mandolins and guitars show the great variety, in many countries, of instruments employed for solo playing, accompanying the voice or chamber ensembles.

The Hurdy-Gurdy

How sheer the descent of the hurdy-gurdy is illustrated by a "Vielle à Roue," by Louvet of Paris, eighteenth century, with ebony and ivory inlay. Originally a stringed instrument, the hurdy-gurdy was an ecclesiastical "organistrum" or symphony. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when it had but three strings and was so long that two performers were required, one turned the wheel and the other touched the keys. When the organ entered the church the hurdy-gurdy found its way into the hands of wandering minstrels, its form becoming modified and its size reduced. It became the accompaniment of Morris dances and maypole tripping, however, before it reached its more or less mendicant state.

Bagpipes with bags covered in brocaded silk and gilt braid, and ivory mouthpiece, descended originally from the East, show the French type of these instruments during the reign of Louis XVI—perhaps a part of the elaborate pastoral pose of the period. The "Serpent" is a bass cornet by Baudoin, a Belgian of the early eighteenth century, its serpentine form serving to make portable an instrument which would, if its tubing were straight, be too long to carry about.

"Jingling Johnny"

Most picturesque of all the instruments on exhibition is the "Châpeau Chinois" or, as the British Tommy named it, the "Jingling Johnny." This fascinating noise maker, evidently used in Germany by military bands, consists of a brass pole from six to eight feet long, topped by a Christmas-tree arrangement of brass "Chinese hats" hung with bells and jingles. Sometimes horse tails are added. It originated in Turkey, with the famous janissaries—those fierce warriors, sons of Christian subjects whom the Sultan conscripted in childhood and forcibly converted to Muhammadanism. "Jingling Johnny" was one of the big noises in the military band composed of trumpeters, oboists, kettle drummers and jingle-tree players.

Saito Sees Textile Peace

(Continued From Page 9)

field of world trade is only one of the results of our desperate effort to assure a little better living condition to the people in general.

"Japan's present-day condition is not much different from the condition in which England found herself in the early nineteenth century. She is severly confronted with the choice of arresting material progress or advancing by industrial expansion and foreign trade. Her struggle is . . . like that of a strong young man with little funds to attain a success in the world, so that his family may live if not in affluence, at least at ease. What Japan is now asking the world is that this young man be given a chance on the principle of live-and-let-live for all.

Average Income Small

"Japan has economically progressed greatly in recent years. But the average annual income per capita in Japan has stood at about 200 yen, or $60, while that in the United States has stood at about $500. In other words, in terms of individuals, Americans are eight times richer than the Japanese. The figures are, of course, computed in money and naturally do not directly represent a disparity in purchasing power. Again the simplicity of life in Japan greatly mitigates the disadvantage of smaller income. But the fact remains, the life of many Japanese is extremely hard."

Applause greeted the Ambassador's expression of hope for a unified and pacified China which would insure a progressive and prosperous Chinese people whose purchasing power would help to stabilize Japanese economic activities.

"In the working out of her national destiny," he concluded, "Japan further is confronted with the problem of communist inroads. To combat communism is a cause common to many countries in the East and the West. Many recent activities in Japan may be elucidated from this solicitude."

Record Cotton Crop in 1936

The 1936 cotton crop is said to be the best ever grown in Beauford County, N. C.

Labor Expects R. I. To Enact Its Program

(Continued from Page 9)

ing was held. It was considered unlikely that these measures would be pressed, although they have been parts of the textile workers' program for years.

However, it was stated that the unions would work for the passage of an act that would limit night work for women and a law similar to the baby NRA.

American Federation Bills

The Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor will also dust off its legislative program at a meeting scheduled to be held early in December, and name its legislative board to work for its interest at the State House. The delegation will be led by William L. Connolly, president.

The bills which the Democrats again are expected to sponsor are:

1. Amendments to the Constitution Law, which will provide for new classifications for compensation.
2. An act which will prevent employers from withholding wages from employees. A law was enacted last year which governed corporations but not individual employers.
3. An act which would abolish night work for women and children.
4. Amendment of the anti-injunction law.
5. An act providing for a fireman and engineer in the cab of all diesel engines in railroad service within the state boundaries.
6. An act which would limit the size of trains hauled by one engine within the state limits.
7. An act which would provide for licensing of engineers.
8. An act which would designate the number of motion picture operators that should be employed during performances, and regulations providing for their employment.

The first two acts will be sponsored by L. Metcalfe Walling, chief of the division of labor, with the endorsement of the organized labor groups.

The diesel engine bill and the act which would limit the size of trains are distinctly railroad measures. The diesel engine bill reached hearing at the last session of the Legislature but was not pressed because of negotiations between the union and the railroads of New England, who were considering a similar problem for the entire New England system.

The agreement between the unions and the company, which reached the verge of a strike, placed two men in the cabs of the deisels. However, the local railroad men intend to go through with the diesel bill, it was stated.

At present the Comet is the only diesel engine-equipped train operating over the New Haven rails in Rhode Island. Railroad men say that they have information that this type of engine will be placed here in switching service.

Hurley Budget Hopes To Save State Millions

(Continued from Page 9)

budget work, with the Governor approving or disapproving the final setup as developed by him.

Of course, the budget is the most important legislation to be placed in the hands of the General Court. It is among the first measures considered and among the last actually to be cleared from the legislative slate.

Economy-minded persons are hoping that the budget for 1937 can be pared nearer to $60,000,000 than the $72,697,931 mark at which it now stands.

No Easy Task

But to cut several million dollars from a budget is no easy work, with food costs mounting, departments used to having larger appropriations and pay roll considerably increased under the Curley administration.

A $3,200,000 saving, however, can be chalked up immediately, in that the Curley expenditures incuded that sum for flood damage repair work in 1936. Similar emergencies are not anticipated for 1937.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, grown numerically powerful during the Curley administration, is planning to continue its expenditure-opposing tactics in 1937. If the Hurley budget is not well deflated, the federation will back legislative hearing rooms, as they did last year, to demand more economies.

With the membership of the legislature drastically changed, their influence may be greater than it was during 1936.

Behind the Microphone

Selected Saturday Programs

Alexander Semmler, pianist, WEEI, 10:30 a. m., continues his Chopin cycle with Mazurkas, Nos. 1, 13, 5; Etudes Nos. 4 and 5, Op. 25; Nocturne in C Sharp Minor and Polonaise in A flat major, Op. 53.

Major Bowes Capitol Family, CBS-WABC network, 11:30 a. m., to celebrate fifteenth year, in which will be heard a satire on the Major's amateur hours on Thursdays. Tune WABC direct.

Radio City String Symphony, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., with Edwina Eustis, contralto, and Donald Novalis, violinist. Two Brahms songs by vocalist; Saint-Saëns Prelude, "The Deluge," by M. Novalis; Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor and Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," principal orchestral item.

"The Music You Love," WEEI, 2 p. m., presenting Pittsburgh Symphony with Reed Kennedy, baritone. "Toreador" song, Negro spiritual and "Danny Deever" by soloist; "On the Trail" from Grofe's "Grand Canyon Suite" and Chabrier's "España" rhapsody, principal items by orchestra.

Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., with Walter O'Keefe, monologist; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; Carl Brisson and Ruby Mercer, singing portion of score of new Romberg operetta, "Forbidden Melody"; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; symphony orchestra.

Metropolitan Opera Auditions, WNAC, 3 p. m., to offer Jean Dickinson, Louise Bernhardt, Melrose, Mass., girl, and George Britton, all of whom have been heard before on radio.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3 p. m., John Barbirolli, conductor, to be heard in Schubert's symphony No. 2 in B flat. Hulda Lashanska, soprano soloist, to do group of Hugo Wolf's Lieder.

"Musical Camera," NBC-WEAF network, to offer musico-dramatic sketch, "Two Composers in Paris." Willie Morris, soprano soloist. Tune WEAF direct.

Clotilda Zappala, coloratura soprano, WNAC, 4:30 p. m., to be heard in familiar coloratura as Strauss's "Spring Voices," Mozart's "Voi Che Sapete."

Marion Talley, soprano, WNAC, 5 p. m., in program of light and grand opera arias and spiritual, "Steal Away." Chorus and orchestra.

"Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," WBZ, 5:30 p. m., offer "Luke McDown," the man who keeps his eyes on the ground.

"Moments You Never Forget," WBZ, 6:30 p. m., in which Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, naval Zeppelin officer, recounts two thrilling experiences aboard the Shenandoah and Los Angeles.

"Bible Pictures," WMEX, 7 p. m., parallel dramatizations contrasting events of today with Biblical occurrences.

Jack Benny, WNAC, 7 p. m., with company dust off their English accent in a little drawing room comedy.

"Classics of the Keyboard," WAAB, 7:15 p. m., with Ernst Victor Wolff, harpsichordist and pianist, with Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra in revival of music written for harpsichord; third movement of Mozart's Concerto in D minor, piano and orchestra.

Robert Ripley, WBZ, 7:30 p. m., presents Albert Tangara, world's fastest typist, and Henry Scott, world's fastest pianist, who does stint with mittens!

Fireside recital, WNAC, 7:30 p. m., in which old favorites like "A Prayer of Thanksgiving" and "Home, Sweet Home," will be sung.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, WEEI, 8 p. m., to be heard in the "Son of God Goes Forth to War," "On the Road to Mandalay" and "Vision Fugitive," from Massenet's "Manon"; "I'll See You Again," by Francia White, soprano; Stephen Foster medley by orchestra.

Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m., Jose Iturbi will conduct symphony orchestra in period in which he appeared last week as piano soloist. Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing "Where'er You Walk," "Lohengrin's Farewell" and group of two songs; Overture to "Barber of Seville," Mousorgsky's Introduction to "Khowantchina" and Dances from De Falla's "Three Cornered Hat" suite, principal orchestral items.

American Album of Familiar Music, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., in which music from Friml's "Katinka" is offered for third time, by request.

"Sunday Nights at Carnegie Hall," WNAC, 10 p. m., to feature Cleveland orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor, and Gladys Swarthout, soprano. Weber's Overture—Oberon, Strauss's "Tales from the Vienna Woods," excerpts from Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" and Tchaikovsky's "Overture—1812," by orchestra; two opera arias and group of three ballads by Miss Swarthout.

"The People's Panel," WMEX, 10 p. m., in which 12 people will discuss what they would do if they were 12 internationally-known figures.

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THIRD FLOOR

Listed Stock Quotations

Led by Steels, Utilities, Motors, Market Shows Stronger Tone

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Issues Up Fractions to 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Although lacking vigor, the stock market tilted forward today and many of the recently depressed leaders recovered fractions to 2 or more points.

Brokers attributed the reversal partly to lessening tension over European political unsettlement and to more hopefulness for continued progress in domestic business. Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

Steels Are Favored

Financial quarters were a bit nervous regarding new stock trading rules which are now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There were conjectures, too, as to the effect of the general wage-boosting movement on the near-future net incomes.

Washington dispatches pointing to the possibility of a balanced federal budget in the next fiscal year tended to dampen the inflationary spirit which has been evident in Wall Street for some time.

Prominent share gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Consolidated Edison, North American, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Lerner Stores, Boeing, Deere, American Water Works, J. C. Penney, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oil of N. J., Socony Vacuum, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Liggett & Myers "B," Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Stone & Webster, Loew's, Newport Industries, Industrial Rayon, Goodyear, Firestone and Paramount.

Industrial Bonds Rise

Industrial liens contributed the principal price movements in the bond market today.

Some of the convertibles, which were under pressure yesterday, came back sharply. Allis Chalmers 4s rose more than 2 and American Rolling Mill 4¼s picked up about 1½.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Pennsylvania Dixie Cement 6s and Shell Union Oil 3½s were fractionally better. Utilities were mixed, but rails, on balance, won back a part of the previous day's losses. Loans of Erie, Chicago & North Western and Southern Railway were among the gainers.

Walworth 4s dipped about 1½ and International Telephone 5s were offered a point under the previous final. Bonds of Southern Pacific, M-K-T, and International Hydro Electric showed a minor sag.

A few of the U. S. Governments recovered some of Friday's declines, but others continued on a reaction-ary course. Treasury 2¾s and 3¾s and Federal Farm Mortgage 3s came back 2-32 to 3-32 of a point. Offsetting these movements were some losses ranging from 1-32 to 4-32.

In the foreign division Abitibi Paper & Power 5s again attracted attention with a rise of more than 3. This followed a sharp gain yesterday. Other foreigns were mixed and narrow.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1¼ %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¾
4-6 months	45½c	45½c	65½c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅛@ ⅛%	⅛@ ⅛%	⅛@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ ⅛	¼@ ⅛	¼@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛@ 5/16%	⅛@ 5/16%	5/16%
Short bills	⅛	⅛	⅛@ ⅜
Bar silver	21 7/16d	21d	29 7/16d
Bar gold	142s 2d	142s 2d	141s 6½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	2
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4½
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	8
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.89⅞	$4.89⅞	$4.2397
Cables	4.89¼	4.89⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0465½	.04	‡
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2300	.2300	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4024	.4033
Holland—florin	.5412	.5409	‡
Sweden—krona	.2522	.2522	.4537
Norway—krone	.2458	.2458	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2184	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0354	.0354	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3262	.3262	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.2060
Peru—sol	.2455	.2455	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2860	.2860	.8440
India—rupee	.3697	.3698	.8180
Java—florin	.5442	.5439	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969	.2969	*
Sts Stmnts—dol	.5746	.5744	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5027	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.0631
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	13.46	13.62	13.46	13.56	+.10
June	13.82	13.94	13.82	13.87	+.10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 21	Last Nov. 20
74¾	58	Acme Steel (4)	69⅞	68½	69⅝	69½
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.60b)	15⅛	15	15	15
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	33¾	33⅜	33¾	34
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	4½	4¾	4½	4½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1†)	82½	82½	82½	83
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80†)	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	.5⅛	5	5⅛	5½
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58½	58	58	59
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	51½	51⅛	51½	50¾
40⅜	28⅛	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	234	234	234	231
34	23	Allied Mills (⅓b)	32	31¼	31¼	31¼
20¼	6¾	Allied Stores	18½	18¼	18⅜	18¼
88¾	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88½
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½†)	69⅝	68¾	69½	68⅝
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	32	31⅞	32	32½
4¾	4	Amal Leather	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	40¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	41⅜	41⅜	41	40¾
68	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	67½	66⅞	67	67½
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	139	139	139	139
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	134	132	134	132½
160½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165½	165½	165½	166¼
54½	30	Am Car & Fdry	50	48¾	50	47½
92½	87⅝	Am Car & F pf	89½	89	89½	88½
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	67½	66½	67½	66¾
113⅛	67⅝	Am Chicle (4†)	108	108	108	..
15⅛	7½	Am Colortype	14½	14¾	14½	14¼
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol*	34¾	34	34	34
32	18¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	28
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99½	99	99½	..
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13⅝	13	13⅝	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	7	7	6⅞
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	49	48¼	48⅝	48¼
19½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17½	18	..
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	36¾	36⅝	36¼
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
15½	9⅝	Am International	14½	14½	14½	14½
39⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	35½	34½	35½	34¾
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	23½	23½	23½	23¼
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
54⅞	27	Am Metal	50½	50¼	50⅜	50
14⅜	7½	Am P Power & Lt	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5½ pf (5)	68¼	67	68¼	67⅜
87½	79	Am P&L 6½ pf (6)	81	79½	81	79
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	22⅝	22⅜	22½	22⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mil (1.20†)	35½	34¾	35	34⅝
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (½)	37¼	37	37	..
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	27½	27½	27⅜	27
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	97	96⅝	96¾	98¼
245	157	Am Snuff pf (6)	234	234	234	231
34	23	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	32	31¼	31¼	31¼
20½	6¾	Am Stove (.40)	18½	18¼	18⅜	18½
88¾	69	Am Stove pf (5)	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88½
71½	35⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	69⅝	68¾	69½	68⅝
34½	19¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	32	31⅞	32	32½
4¾	4	Amal Leather	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	40¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	41⅜	41⅜	41	40¾
68	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	67½	66⅞	67	67½
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	139	139	139	139
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	134	132	134	132½
160½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165½	165½	165½	166¼
54½	30	Am Car & Fdry	50	48¾	50	47½
92½	87⅝	Am Car & F pf	89½	89	89½	88½
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	67½	66½	67½	66¾
113⅛	67⅝	Am Chicle (4†)	108	108	108	..
15⅛	7½	Am Colortype	14½	14¾	14½	14¼
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol*	34¾	34	34	34
32	18¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	28
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99½	99	99½	..
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13⅝	13	13⅝	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	7	7	6⅞
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	49	48¼	48⅝	48¼
19½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17½	18	..
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	36¾	36⅝	36¼
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
15½	9⅝	Am International	14½	14½	14½	14½
39⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	35½	34½	35½	34¾
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	23½	23½	23½	23¼
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
54⅞	27	Am Metal	50½	50¼	50⅜	50
14⅜	7½	Am P Power & Lt	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5½ pf (5)	68¼	67	68¼	67⅜
87½	79	Am P&L 6½ pf (6)	81	79½	81	79
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	22⅝	22⅜	22½	22⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mil (1.20†)	35½	34¾	35	34⅝
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (½)	37¼	37	37	..
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	27½	27½	27⅜	27
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	97	96⅝	96¾	98¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	234	234	234	231
34	23	Allied Mills (⅓b)	32	31¼	31¼	31¼
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	18½	18¼	18⅜	18¼
88¾	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88½
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½†)	69⅝	68¾	69½	68⅝
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	32	31⅞	32	32½
4¾	4	Amal Leather	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	40¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	41⅜	41⅜	41	40¾
68	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	67½	66⅞	67	67½
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	139	139	139	139
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	134	132	134	132½
160½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165½	165½	165½	166¼
54½	30	Am Car & Fdry	50	48¾	50	47½
92½	87⅝	Am Car & F pf	89½	89	89½	88½
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	67½	66½	67½	66¾
113⅛	67⅝	Am Chicle (4†)	108	108	108	..
15⅛	7½	Am Colortype	14½	14¾	14½	14¼
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol*	34¾	34	34	34
32	18¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	28
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99½	99	99½	..
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13⅝	13	13⅝	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	7	7	6⅞
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	49	48¼	48⅝	48¼
19½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17½	18	..
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	36¾	36⅝	36¼
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
15½	9⅝	Am International	14½	14½	14½	14½
39⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	35½	34½	35½	34¾
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	23½	23½	23½	23¼
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
54⅞	27	Am Metal	50½	50¼	50⅜	50
14⅜	7½	Am P Power & Lt	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5½ pf (5)	68¼	67	68¼	67⅜
87½	79	Am P&L 6½ pf (6)	81	79½	81	79
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	22⅝	22⅜	22½	22⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mil (1.20†)	35½	34¾	35	34⅝
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (½)	37¼	37	37	..
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	27½	27½	27⅜	27
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	97	96⅝	96¾	98¼
54	20½	Amer Tobacco (2)	52	51⅝	52	51⅝
145½	107¾	Am Steel (7)	135	135	135	135½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	25½	25¼	26¼	25⅞
189½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	185	184¾	184½	184½
103½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98¾	98¾	98¾	98
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100½	100¼	100½	100
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	144¾	144	144¾	..
109	102	Am Type Fdrs (h)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
27⅜	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25⅞	25¼	25¾	24¾
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼	9½
54¾	53¾	Am Woolen pf (4†)	64½	62¾	64½	62½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	5	5	4⅞
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1†)	51½	50¾	51½	50⅞
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2†)	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
26¾	6¾	Anchor Cap (.60)	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (8½)	106½	105½	105½	105½
43	9	Andes Copper	33	33	33	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (2†)	41	39¾	39¾	42¾
7¾	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
62⅝	47½	Armstrong Cork (1½†)	58¼	58¼	58½	59
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼
22⅛	2⅛	Artloom Corp	17	17	17	16¾
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	26½	26¾	26½	26½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73⅞	73⅛	73¾	72¾
48⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	43¼	42	43½	42½
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	28½	28½	28½	..
35½	26¾	Atl Refining (1†)	31½	31	31¼	31
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33⅞	33	33⅞	32½
10⅛	5¾	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22¾	21¾	22¾	21½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36⅛	36½	36½	35¾
5½	2¾	Bald Asd (h)	5½	5¼	5¾	5⅝
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	113½
84	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	81	81	81	..
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	25½	25¼	25½	25¼
26⅞	13¼	Barker Bros	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27
129½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	128½	128⅝	128⅜	127½
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19⅝	19	19⅜	19
22¼	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar (¾†)	20¼	20⅛	20½	20
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26½	26½	26½	100
100⅜	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4†)	103	100½	103	100
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	29	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
25½	20	Benefical Ind Ln (1½†)	23¾	22¾	23¾	23
76⅜	45⅜	Beth Steel	71	70	71	69¾
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	133½	130¾	133½	130⅛
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1†)	59½	59½	59½	60
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	19½	19¼	19⅝	18¾
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	30½	30½	30½	30½
34⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34¼	33¾	33¾	33⅜
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47	46½	46½	46¼
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	46	46	46	46
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	29¼	28	28	28
90¼	66	Borg Warner (3†)	87½	87½	87½	88½
11½	6	Boston Maine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
4⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅜	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	17	16½	16⅜	16⅜
64⅞	42¾	Briggs Mfg (2†)	62	61¼	62	61
69	47¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	53	52½	53	53
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	55	54½	54½	55
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	104
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	50½
21⅞	8¼	Brunswick Balke	20	20	20	20
18½	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅜
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	13⅜	12	13	12
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10⅛	10¼	10¾	10½
34½	20¾	Bullard (⅓b)	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	31	31	31	31
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldg pf ct (h)	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4½	4½	4½	4¼
25⅜	16½	Byers	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
84	54½	Byers pf	77	77	77	..
		—C—				
44⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	43½	43¼	43½	43
2	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75†)	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	17⅞	17½	17¾	17⅜
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14½	14	14½	13⅞
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4†)	65½	65½	65½	66
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
143	116	Cass Thresh pf (7)	139	139	139	140
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	87½	87	87	87
32½	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	28½	28	28½	27⅝
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½†)	33⅞	33½	33½	33½
8⅜	6⅜	Central Foundry	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	71¼	70	71½	69¾
30	19	Champion P & F (1)	30½	30⅛	30½	29¾
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80†)	73½	73	73⅝	72⅝
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33½
2⅛	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅞	2¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3⅜	3½	3⅜
47⅜	21⅝	Chi & N western (h)	34½	34¼	34½	34¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18	18	18	17½
64⅝	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	64¾	64½	64½	63¾
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
12¾	..	Childs Company	11⅛	11½	11¾	11⅜
138¾	85½	Chrysler 12b)	129	128	128½	127¾
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
13½	4¾	City Stores	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60†)	34⅛	34½	34½	33½
111¾	107¼	Cleve Ft I pf 4½g)	110½	110¼	110½	..
47¼	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼
74⅜	48	Cluett Peabody (4b)	71¼	69⅞	71¼	69
134	84	Coca Cola (2†)	131½	131½	131½	132
20½	13	Colgate Palm-P (½)	18⅛	18⅜	18½	18⅝
66¼	39½	Collins & Aikman (2†)	60½	60	60½	59¼
116½	107¼	Colonial Bea Oil	111	111	111	111
39⅞	28¾	Colo F & Ir	36	36	36	35½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	25¾	25½	25¾	25
37⅞	19½	Colo & So 1pf	30	30	30	30
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18⅝	18¼	18½	18¼
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	103¾	103¼	103¾	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	37¼	37¼	37¾	36⅝
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (46)	117¼	116¾	117	117
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4†)	77⅜	76½	77⅝	78½
127⅛	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	128	127½	128	127½
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	88	88	88	88
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60†)	17½	17	17¼	17
8½	2¼	Commwlth & So	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
82	59¼	Comwlth & C pf (3)	71¾	71	71	71
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60†)	35	34⅝	35	34⅝
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	17	17	17	16¾
17	8	Consol Cigar	16½	16¼	16½	16½
24	12¼	Consol Coal vtc	4	4	4	4⅛
..	..	Consol Coal pf vtc	20½	20⅝	20½

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Strikes Most Rapid Pace So Far This Year

Commerce and Finance

Some Livestock Prices Make New Highs Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO— Choice and prime light steers and yearlings broke through to new high price ground for the season, steers reaching $12.15 and heifers $11.75; all grades of light cattle got dependable action and advanced 25c, but longfed weighty bullocks, although closing a little higher than early, seemed lucky to finish up the week at steady to 25c lower prices.

All she stock advanced, however, cows gaining 25-50c. Other species of livestock fared fairly well, but not as fortunate as cattle.

Hog receipts were the largest since December, 1934, and, while the trade was active, suggesting broad demand at current prices, the closing trade on butchers was weak to 10c lower. The closing top was $9.75, with the week's peak at $9.80.

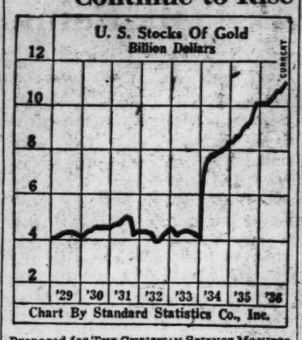
Lambs finished steady to 25c lower, but the meager supply of aged sheep closed 25-50c higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed light cattle outsold comparable heavies by a substantial margin. The top on 1392 lb. bullocks was $11.60, comparatively little with weight passing $11.25; in fact, choice to prime 1528 lb. steers had to sell at $10.50, weighty shortfed kinds turning down to $9.25. Against this set of prices on weighty steers was an $11-$12 market on light and long yearlings. As a rule better grade heifers sold right along with comparable light steers, even 844 lb. steers and heifers bringing $12.10.

There were not only more 180-225 lb. butchers in the hog run but also more 260-275 lb. averages. Underweight pigs were not so numerous, comparatively little selling below $7, while, strongweights reached $8.50. Very liberal runs are expected for the next 30 days but trade opinion has it that better finished butchers will from now on make up the larger share of the crop.

Native lambs predominated this week, the west being short both in killers and fat offerings. Larger runs of fed lambs are expected after a few weeks, hence the undertone of the trade which now sees an $8.50-$9.25 set of prices is not bullish. The week's lamb top was $9.40. Slaughter ewes sold up to $4.50, with the bulk at $3.25-4.25.

U. S. Gold Stocks Continue to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOLD stocks of the United States Government are traced on the chart for the past eight years. Reduction of the gold content of the dollar by 41 per cent on Jan. 31, 1934, is, of course, responsible for the abrupt rise of that date.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Two months ago I wrote in this column on the proposals for building a basic Bessemer steel plant at Jarrow, a depression-smitten town on the North East Coast, whose sole previous support, a shipyard, was shut down for forty years, under a rationalization scheme. The plant was to produce billets and semi-finished products; it was a sound economic and engineering proposition, and Jarrow was as good a site for such a plant as can be found in Britain. The demand for steel in England was increasing rapidly, and the domestic industry was also protected by tariff, so that domestic capacity had to be increased, and the most efficient way to do it was to build a Bessemer plant at Jarrow. The promoters wanted the blessing of the British Iron and Steel Federation, without which the plant was bound to fail. The North East Coast members of the industry refused either to cooperate or merely to bless. Jarrow was refused its steel works.

A few days after this article appeared, The Christian Science Monitor printed an alternative version of the story, as seen by an M. P. for a constituency on Tyneside, center of the North East Coast steel industry. He was all against a plant at Jarrow, which in his opinion would be good philanthropy, but bad economics. Something must be done for Jarrow, of course, but not a steel plant. He would continue to urge upon the Government the virtues of a subsidy for an oil-from-coal plant at Jarrow as in the interests of national defense, and of the unemployed.

I don't propose at this distance to answer his version in detail; it boils down to a question of whose facts, and interpretations are right. I have checked and cross-checked my previous story, and see no reason to modify it in any particular. A basic Bessemer plant at JaJrrow would have been even better economics than philanthropy; it would have been a profit-making proposition, without any Government subsidy. It was strangled by the opposition of the North East Coast Members of the Iron and Steel Federation, in spite of support for the scheme from some of the federation officials, because the North East Coast members were determined to expand their own less efficient plant. It was in the national interest that Jarrow should be built; but local vested-interests, armed by the national tariff, took the short-sighted view.

Outer England Depressed

I haven't dragged the matter up just for the sake of replying to criticism. Recently, in drizzling rain, a deputation of 200 unemployed from Jarrow arrived in London on foot, determined to urge the claims of Jarrow, and incidentally of all the other depressed areas. The Cabinet saw them coming some days ago, declared beforehand that the marchers would not be received by the Government, declared indeed that they doubted whether it was constitutional for unemployed men so to presume as to march across country with the declared purpose of waking up the government and bringing pressure to bear. The marchers received ecclesiastical blessing when they set out, but the Bishop of Durham also had his doubts about the constitutionality of marching on London.

And yet London and the Cabinet needs to have its conscience pricked by precisely such measures. London and the South East of England are probably more prosperous than they have ever been before. The visitor who confines himself to the South East will wonder why anyone still talks of unemployment and distress. The answer lies in the outer England, the depressed areas. On the North East Coast one quarter of the workers are still unemployed, and in Jarrow itself 70 per cent are unemployed. Unemployment covers 35 per cent of the workers in West Cumberland, 29 per cent in South Wales. In the combined depressed areas 30 per cent of the insured workers are unemployed (excluding farmers, domestic servants, white-collar workers with over £250 a year when employed) compared with about 11 per cent for the rest of the country.

The unemployed of Jarrow do well to march on London. And the fate of the Jarrow steel works is of fundamental importance on two counts, of which the first deals with unemployment. So long as we live in a world operated by economic profits, the depressed areas can be restored to prosperity only by developing in them profit-making industries. The permanent solution is not permanent government subsidy, public works, or dole. The unemployment problem will be cured when the workers are back in jobs, able to count themselves of some importance in the industrial scheme. The Jarrow steel works was an ideal example of what might have been done. In its stead a coal hydrogenation plant is suggested. But such a plant would need continuous government subsidy; and if this were justified on the grounds of national defense in time of war, it would still be difficult to justify placing it at so strategically vulnerable a place as Jarrow.

Actions Uncertain

The question is, are the depressed areas to be left to drift, as at present, are they to be drained of their inhabitants by emigration either to the Empire or to the more prosperous parts of England, or are they to be restored to life by encouraging new, and profit-making industries to settle within their boundaries. If the latter solution is correct, it should be persisted in, even though the new industries may compete with similar industries in the rest of England. Least of all would one propose to leave the fate of the proposed new industry in the hands of its competitors outside the depressed areas; yet precisely that was done with Jarrow.

The second question of fundamental importance raised by the Jarrow schem is the matter of control, in the public interest, of large industries which have vested themselves through trade associations with some of the aspects of monpoly, particularly when the industries have tariff protection in the home market. The nation has granted protection to the steel industry (at least that is how it is phrased, although what is meant is that a minority interest has successfully applied political pressure). In return, the very least that the country can demand is that the best use of the tariff should be made in the country's interest. And yet nothing is done to see that such interest is served; the industry is left to behave as it wishes, and to justify its actions by resort to the theoretical checks of the free market and free competition, although no such conditions obtain.

Things will have come to a pretty pass if the steel industry is to have protection, to be free to expand or not to expand its capacity, to fix prices, control imports, allot export quotas, all in the interests of its own members without one word of criticism in the public interest. If it is constitutional for the steel industry to kill the Jarrow scheme without so much as a question being asked on behalf of the public and the consumer, and unconstitutional for the unemployed of Jarrow to march to London and present their case to the Government, then the democratically elected Parliament will have completely abdicated its function of protecting the public from the consequences of industrial combinations operating without control behind tariff walls provided by the Government.

The position of the iron and steel industry is now being reviewed by the Import Duties Advisory Committe. This was the only concession to public opinion made by the Government when the Jarrow scheme boiled over in Parliament. And it's a pretty small concession. The committee granted the tariff to the steel industry in the first case; to bring in a report condemning the industry would be more or less to prove that the tariff should never have been granted.

Retail Business Up 15 to 22 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Striking the most rapid pace thus far this year in a number of divisions, retail trade proceeded with marked vigor during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The broadening wave of retail buying, says the report, brought upward revisions in the estimates of Christmas totals, sales of luxury items being indicated at close to the 1929 peak, as the proportions to which extra dividend disbursements will run was widened.

Buying Rises Sharply

"Extending the upturn of the week preceding, consumer buying at many of the key cities went ahead of the volume for the pre-Easter shopping period," says the survey. "The formal launching of the Christmas season provided a strong acceleration to demand, but the largest totals were built up in men's overcoats, gloves, and shoes, and in women's fur-trimmed dress coats, fur garments, and children's apparel.

"Evening gowns and wraps, suede sport suits, and clothes for cruise and southern wear, gloves, handbags, and dress accessories moved out rapidly. There was an abrupt gain in sales of groceries, Thanksgiving food specialties, china, dinner cloths, and cutlery.

"Recurrence of a cold wave benefited retailers in all districts, pushing sales 3 to 10 per cent higher than for the week preceding. Because of the strong rise at this time last year, however, the spread over the comparative 1935 volume was somewhat smaller, the estimate ranging from 15 to 22 per cent for the country as a whole.

"Responding quickly to the higher wages, retail sales in the New England States went 15 to 20 per cent over the volume of a year ago. One of the oustanding increases for the week was in the East, where cold weather and early Christmas gift buying raised the total 18 to 30 per cent over the 1935 period.

"Practically all the principal centers in the Middle West scored decided gains over the previous week's distribution," continues the report, "with retail sales rising 15 to 20 per cent from the corresponding 1935 total. With the improved employment situation and enlarged farm income, volume in the Northwest was ahead by 17 to 22 per cent.

"More wage increases in the South helped to extend the previous improvement over 1935 retail sales to 20 to 30 per cent. For the Southwest, the spread was maintained at 20 to 35 per cent. As the unsettled shipping strike caused further income reductions, the gain for the Pacific coast was cut to 8 to 15 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Active

"In wholesale markets more activity was evident, despite fewer buyers at some centers. The heavy flow of small orders, following the surge in retail distribution during the week preceding and the continued search for Christmas merchandise maintained the estimated wholesale volume at 20 to 25 per cent ahead of the 1935 comparative.

"Not only will many retailers lose business because of the inability to obtain needed holiday items, but the pinch of scarcity will be more severe when the time will have arrived for securing January clearance merchandise. As most manufacturers are sold tight to the end of the year, few have accumulated any stocks to be offered at bargain quotations.

"Toys, particularly vehicular goods, mechanical playthings, and dolls, were ordered in excess of immediate delivery capacities, and the same situation prevailed, although to a less extent, in the winter sports equipment, furniture, and jewelry divisions," concludes the report.

Youngstown Sheet To Spend $10,000,000

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Frank Purnell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, announced today improvements costing about $10,000,000 at the Campbell, Brier Hill and Chicago plants.

The improvements at Chicago are under way. Besides betterment of present facilities there, they include expansion of its cold rolled tin plate mill.

In the Youngstown district the improvements include moving the company's tube round hills from Campbell to Brief Hill to form part of a new mill capable of rolling tube rounds up to 14 inches. Additional finishing, annealing and normalizing machinery is to be constructed for the hot and cold strip mill at Campbell, on the site to be vacated by the tube round mill. A contract for a new 54-inch, four-high continuous cold rolling mill has been awarded to the Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh.

The program includes three new buildings here, one of which will be 120 to 900 feet, to house the additional cold rolled capacity, which will be increased from 25,000 to 40,000 tons a month.

Retail Advertising Is Well Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Volume of retail advertising in newspapers of 67 major American cities, for the 45 weeks from the first of the year to November 7, is 6.3 per cent greater than during the like period of 1935, according to Advertising Age.

The total retail linage placed in the 67 measured cities to date is 275,269,691 lines, an increase of 46,259,322 lines over the corresponding 1935 total of 729,010,369 lines.

For the last week of this period, 1936 linage exceeded that of 1935 by 10.2 per cent. The 1936 figure was 21,227,802 lines, while the 1935 total was 19,235,748 lines. This is a gain of 1,971,944 lines.

Shrinking Inventories Afford Basis for World Price Upswing

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some observers here are inclined to believe that commodity prices in this country, if not in the world at large, are on the verge of an upturn in some ways similar to the upswing in the spring of 1933 just after the United States "went off gold."

Whether this is so or not, the "statistical position" of most commodities has changed radically in the last three years. Inventories are shrinking rapidly.

The U. S. Department of Commerce index figure for inventories of raw materials in the United States has declined from 215 in November, 1933, to 98 at the present time. As this index is based on 1923-1925 figures as 100, this means that raw material inventories are now slightly below the level of 1923-1925, when the prosperity that ended in 1929 was just getting under way. Raw material inventories have dropped some 55 per cent in three years.

Wheat Carry-over Small

World wheat carry-over this year is the lowest in 12 years. World carry-over of all cottons on July 31, 1936, was 13,073,00 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, or the lowest since 1930, in contrast to 6,873,000 bales on July 31, 1923, but sharply reduced from the peak of 17,649,000 bales on July 31, 1932. Estimated world stocks of sugar on Aug. 31, 1936, of 8,484,000 tons, were down from the peak of 12,362,000 tons in 1931 to approximately the level at the end of 1925.

World copper inventories, currently around 400,000 tons, are back to the levels of the early 1920's after reaching a 1932 peak of about 800,000 tons. World inventories of tin at around 15,000 tons compare with 50,000 tons in 1924-1925.

These are among the commodities which have most nearly returned to their predepression inventory position, but others are moving in the same direction, and the movement has been accelerated during 1936.

The significance of these figures is enhanced by the fact that population in the United States has increased some 15,000,000 in the last 15 years, and the standard of living has risen. When inventories are measured against present and probable future rate of consumption, they appear even smaller.

Big Drop in Inventories

The reduction in inventories is the more spectacular in view of the long time in which these inventories were accumulating. Partly on account of hand-to-mouth buying policies of manufacturers, partly on account of the inauguration of output restriction programs, world inventories of raw materials began about 1925 a long, slow increase. By 1929 the surpluses were sufficiently burdensome to contribute substantially to the decline in business activity and in consumption. From 1929 to 1933 production was gradually tapered off, but not as rapidly as consumption, and inventories kept on rising. From approximately 1932, consumption began to expand, while restriction became more effective, and inventories have, in consequence, been declining.

One of the indications that higher prices will predominate next year is the fact that retail stores will probably end this year with considerably lower stocks. The New York Journal of Commerce states that "A survey of the National Retail Dry Goods Association reveals that retailers increased their holiday purchases for the holiday season by about 8 per cent over last year. Retail sales during the last two months, however, have reflected increases of around 15 per cent over 1935." Thus buying from manufacturers will probably be substantially higher next spring than in the the spring of 1936.

Faced with higher costs both for raw materials and for labor, due to recent wage increases, manufacturers are likely to meet the added demand with higher prices. Contributory to this in some cases will be the terms of the Robinson-Patman Act, which is intended to protect the middleman's profit even if it has to be given to the manufacturer, and which can provide an excellent justification for canceling many forms of discounts.

Shortages Developing

As new orders come in, many manufacturers are finding it difficult to expand output to meet the swelling demand. Actual shortages of skilled labor and of modern machinery are developing at a number of points, as recovery in consumer demand progresses with unexpected speed. This recovery will be further accelerated by the increased wage payments, which of all forms of corporate expenditures probably find their way the quickest into retail cash registers. In short, the surplus of productive capacity is dwindling as is the surplus of raw materials.

Knowledge of this way, in turn, lead purchasing agents to increase their forward purchasing, departing from the hand-to-mouth policies which, except for the spring of 1933, have been standard practice for over a decade. Under the circumstances a sharp expansion either in output or in prices or in both may mark the next few months.

Readers of statistical charts are prone to point out that commodity prices fell for decades after both the Napoleonic and the Civil War, and to asstime therefore that they will do so again. During that time, however, the price of gold held firm or returned to place, and financial conservatism was never so widely disregarded as it is today. Hence history may not necessarily repeat itself.

Cotton Consumption In October Expands Over Previous Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during October was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 646,499 bales of lint and 72,546 of linters, compared with 629,727 and 67,859 during September this year, and 552,840 and 67,279 during October last year.

Cotton on hand Oct. 31, was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,402,916 bales of lint and 160,781 of linters, compared with 848,734 and 132,264 on Sept. 30, this year, and 1,077,796 and 148,634 on Oct. 31, last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 8,028,140 bales of lint and 52,780 of linters, compared with 6,805,999 and 31,852 on Sept. 30, this year, and 8,482,269 and 41,765 on Oct. 31, last year.

Imports for October totaled 9944 bales, compared with 9162 in September this year, and 7965 in October last year.

October exports totaled 861,016 bales of lint and 32,135 of linters, compared with 569,824 and 12,801 in September this year, and 711,664 and 23,771 in October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 23,638,270, compared with 23,514,270 in September this year, and 23,138,014 in October last year.

Engineering Company Gets Big Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contracts totaling over $11,000,000 have been received by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation which include important work for the Williamsburgh Power Plant Corporation and the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company.

The work for the Williamsburgh Power Plant Corporation, which is estimated to cost approximately $4,350,000, covers the design and management of the construction involved in the installation of two turbine generators, two pulverized coal fired boilers and the necessary auxiliary equipment in an extension to the Williamsburgh power plant which is the principal source of electrical supply to the lines of the Brooklyn-Manhattan transit system.

The contract with the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company covers engineering services and the management of construction of a bleached sulphate pulp mill with a capacity of 150 tons per day to be built at Brunswick, Ga., at a cost of approximately $3,500,000.

Two other contracts with public utilities covering power station design and construction totaling over $3,200,000 have been received during the past few days.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
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Coronation
OF KING EDWARD VIII

Bristol (Eng.) sent Cabot to America in 1497, and first steamship in 1838. Free booklet, "The Birthplace of America," from Development Board, 1 Bristol Bridge, Bristol 1, England.

Morris Plan Bank Group Held Liable For Large Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate directors must consider themselves as trustees and should not profit at the expense of stockholders was in effect the substance of a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Pecora, in a case involving $400,000 profits made by Arthur J. Morris, founder, and four other directors of the holding company, controlling Morris Plan Banks throughout the country.

Two stockholders of the Industrial Finance Corporation which controls the Morris Plan Banks, Hauben and William Rosenfeld, charged that a number of directors had bought stock of the corporation for a syndicate of which they were members and resold it to the corporation at a profit. Justice Pecora ruled that the directors had profited wrongly, and held them liable not only for the profit to themselves and the other members of the syndicate but also for the dividends received on the stock. The other defendants named were R. Randolph Hicks, Richard A. Corroon, Frank Houston and Carll Tucker.

Are Stockholders' Servants

"The present generation has witnessed the enormous development of corporate business—an expansion which is increasingly current," Justice Pecora said. "The money of large numbers of our people is thereby drawn into it in greater and greater volume. Owing to the elements inherent in the operation of business corporations, the vast majority of their stockholders can exercise but the slightest measure of individual power and judgment in treir actual conduct. They must perforce look to their officers and directors therefor.

"These persons are the servants of the stockholders. More than that, they are wholly and unqualifiedly trustees. Inevitably it is the duty of the courts to enforce all the obligations implicit in that fiduciary relationship."

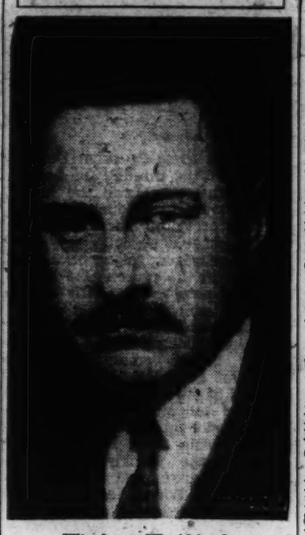
The transaction on which the suit was based was effected in 1927 and 1928. The late John Markle held 14,550 shares of debenture stock which the corporation was obligated to repurchase at 105. The defendants participated in a syndicate which took over this stock at 85 and later resold it to the corporation at 105, making a profit to the syndicate of $145,500. Dividends and interest were added to this sum to make the total involved in the ruling.

Liable for Profits

Justice Pecora held it was an established rule of equity that when directors were under a duty to purchase properties for their corporation they became liable for the profits if they purchased the properties for themselves. He held that the defendants were not liable, however, for other securities purchased and sold in the same transactions, but which the company was not obligated to repurchase.

Justice Pecora found that the board of directors could not have voted the purchase without the vote of eight directors who were members of the syndicate, and that at the stockholders' meeting ratifying the purchase more than a majority of the stock was voted in favor by voting trustees, four out of five of whom were syndicate members.

Offers 'Olive Branch'



Winthrop W. Aldrich
President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and Head of the Chase National Bank

Leading Banker Asks Business to Support Federal Regulations

NEW YORK (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, urged 600 of the nation's business leaders attending the chamber's annual banquet to support "wisely calculated" government regulations "for the betterment of social conditions."

Himself a prominent Republican, Mr. Aldrich, who is head of the Chase National Bank, said, "Whatever preelection preferences there may have been, I do not doubt the will of the Chamber to give its best aid to the elected government of the United States."

He interpreted the election as "an American reflection" of a world movement toward "yielding up some of the individual's freedom to act in return for increased security."

But vigorous and constructive criticism by the Chamber, said Mr. Aldrich, is "particularly important at the present time" because "the administration is left with very little opposition in either house of Congress."

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, expressed concern over the future of private philanthropy and "the deepest misgiving" toward any "attempt of government to take over the protective and character-forming agencies of philanthropy."

"We have at least a generation to go," he said, "before we can develop a personnel or a tradition of intelligent and disinterested public service to be entrusted with so sacred a duty."

Dr. Angell anticipated a dictatorship in America unless "a greater socialization of our resources and methods" is achieved under democracy.

Greyhound Concern Asks ICC Leave To Merge 19 Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Greyhound Corporation has asked authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to merge and consolidate 19 operating subsidiaries into six separate corporations, so as to eliminate intermediate holding companies and promote economies and efficiency of operation.

The six separate merger proposals and the companies involved were as follows:

1. Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, Atlantic Greyhound Lines of Virginia, East Coast Stages, Inc., and Safeway Transit Company, Inc., to be consolidated into the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, with offices in Charleston, W. Va.

2. Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., Golden and Eagle Southern Lines, Inc., to be merged into Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc., with offices in Fort Worth, Texas.

3. Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Indiana, Inc.; Peoples Rapid Transit Company, Inc.; Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Illinois, Inc.; Pennsylvania Greyhound Transcit Company to be merged into Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Delaware, with offices in Cleveland, Ohio.

4. Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Delaware, of New York, of Michigan, and Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of New York, Inc., to be consolidated as Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Delaware, with offices in Cleveland.

5. Northland Greyhound, Inc., and Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Illinois, to be merged as Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., with offices in Minneapolis.

6. Capital Greyhound Lines of Virginia and Capital Greyhound Lines of Indiana, to be merged as Capital Greyhound Lines of Virginia, with offices in Cincinnati.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 9
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

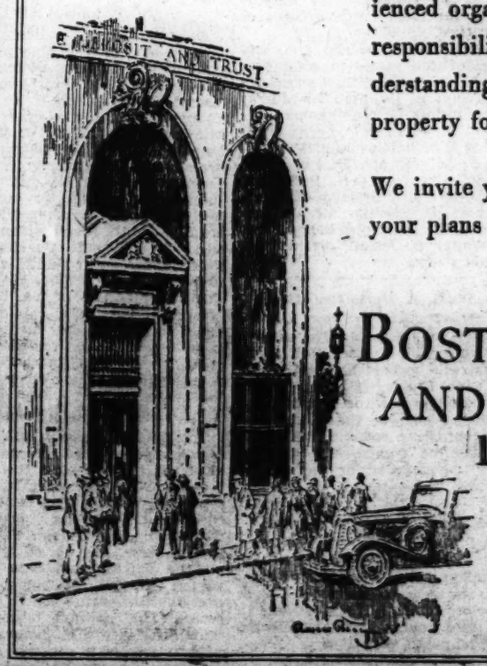
FORESIGHT AND COMMON SENSE

... *The Future Management of Your Property*

The same foresight and common sense that have resulted in the successful management of your property, logically lead you to give consideration to its management for the future.

We have acquired by many years of specializing in property management a thoroughly trained and experienced organization, a deep sense of obligation in the responsibilities of such service and a sympathetic understanding of the human problems involved. Managing property for others is our principal business.

We invite you to call, without obligation, and discuss your plans with one of our senior officers.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Join the Red Cross Through Your Local Chapter

Brooklyn Dodgers at Fenway Park Tomorrow—Jumbo Hopes From the Freshmen

Redskins Open Drive For Eastern Honors

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Line-Ups at Fenway Tomorrow

Boston Redskins		Brooklyn Dodgers
Millner, fe		re, Fuqua
Edwards, lt		rt, Lee
Olsson, lg		rg, Rukas
Bausch, c		c, Krause
Karcher, rg		lg, Kirkland
Barber, rt		lt, Heldt
Malone, re		le, Badgro
R. Smith, qb		qb, Lumpkin
Battles, lrb		rhb, Kercheval
Pinckert, rhb		lhb, Wilson
Britt, fb		fb, Crayne

Officials—Referee: W. T. Halloran. Umpire—Dr. B. A. O'Mara. Headline man: G. C. Carens. Field Judge: J. W. Mooney. Game starts at 2 o'clock

The Boston Redskins open a definite drive for the eastern division honors of the National Professional Football league with a game at Fenway park against the Brooklyn Dodgers tomorrow afternoon. After tomorrow's game the locals have two left on the schedule; Pittsburgh here Although these Brooklyn Dodgers are out of the running for eastern honors, they are none the less a difficult team to subdue. Any team with an array of stars under the coaching of Paul Schissler is a problem. The Dodgers might have been right up in the running for honors if it had not been for early season mishaps which robbed them of making headway.

In the Brooklyn lineup are such former college greats as Bobby Wilson of Southern Methodist; Joe Maniaci of Fordham; Bill Lee, B'Ho Kirkland and Jim Whatley of Alabama; and Paul Riblett of Penn, all in the rookie class. Holdover veterans on the Brooklyn team are Father Lumpkin, Red Badgro, Ray Fuqua, Phil Sorboe, and the man with the trained toe, Ralph Kercheval.

Facing that Alabama trio mentioned will be a former teammate, Riley Smith, now a full fledged member of the Redskins. It will be a sort of alumni meeting for Alabama until game time and then the Boston player will find his former teammates in the new role of opponents.

This fellow Kercheval is one of the leading field goal kickers in the league. He and Jack Manders of the Bears are great rivals although Kercheval has distance on the Chicago kicker. When the attack stalls anywhere within the opponent's 50-yard line the Brooklyn booter is likely to be called upon for a placement. He kicked one from the 48-yard line here in one game and one of the five he has kicked this year was from the 50.

While the Redskins are not in the best of condition they have recuperated from the hard battles on successive week ends against the Green Bay Packers and Chicago Bears. Cliff Battles, the hard running Redskin back is at his best and will shoulder a large portion of the Boston attack.

Baseball Chatter

Chicago radio stations will be charged a fee next season for the privilege of broadcasting White Sox games at Comiskey park . . . If the Boston Bees eventually trade Wally Berger, the blond outfielder, it will probably be to Pittsburgh . . . Wally has hit some of his longest home runs at Forbes field . . . Lloyd Waner, it is rumored, would go to Boston in the deal . . . At the annual National League meeting next month, President Ford Frick will suggest the scheduling of doubleheaders every Sunday after June 15 . . . The young prexy means to eliminate the unnecessary postponements which were made in the past to manufacture week-end margin bills.

* * *

A prominent American League magnate will go before the annual big league session proposing an important change in the rule book. . . This official would have a pitcher, who is about to walk a batter intentionally, simply notify the plate umpire, and have the hitter take first base without going through the motions of throwing four wide balls. . . There should be plenty of opposition to this suggestion . . . There is always the chance—although admittedly a slim one—that the batter might reach out and hit one of those wide pitches . . . Also, there is the possibility of a balk or wild pitch.

* * *

The Red Sox expect Bobby Doerr, the Mission graduate, to take care of second base next season . . . The youngster led the Pacific Coast League in base hits with 236 during 1936. . . The remainder of Joe Cronin's infield will undoubtedly be: Jimmy Foxx, first base; Eric McNair, shortstop, and Manager Joe himself at third . . . Babe Dahlgren, the slick-fielding first sacker from Syracuse, failed to excite Cronin in the closing days of last season . . . Hornsby would like to have Dahlgren . . . The Philadelphia Athletics may introduce night baseball to Shibe Park in 1937 . . . Building up the St. Louis Browns will help the entire American League. E. R.

next Sunday, and the following week they close at Pittsburgh.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

New York Rangers at Montreal Canadiens.
Boston at Toronto.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Buffalo.
Syracuse at Cleveland.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association

St. Louis at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League

Montreal Maroons at New York Americans.
Toronto at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Syracuse.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Springfield at New Haven.
Cleveland at Providence.

American Association

Wichita at St. Paul.
Tulsa at St. Louis.

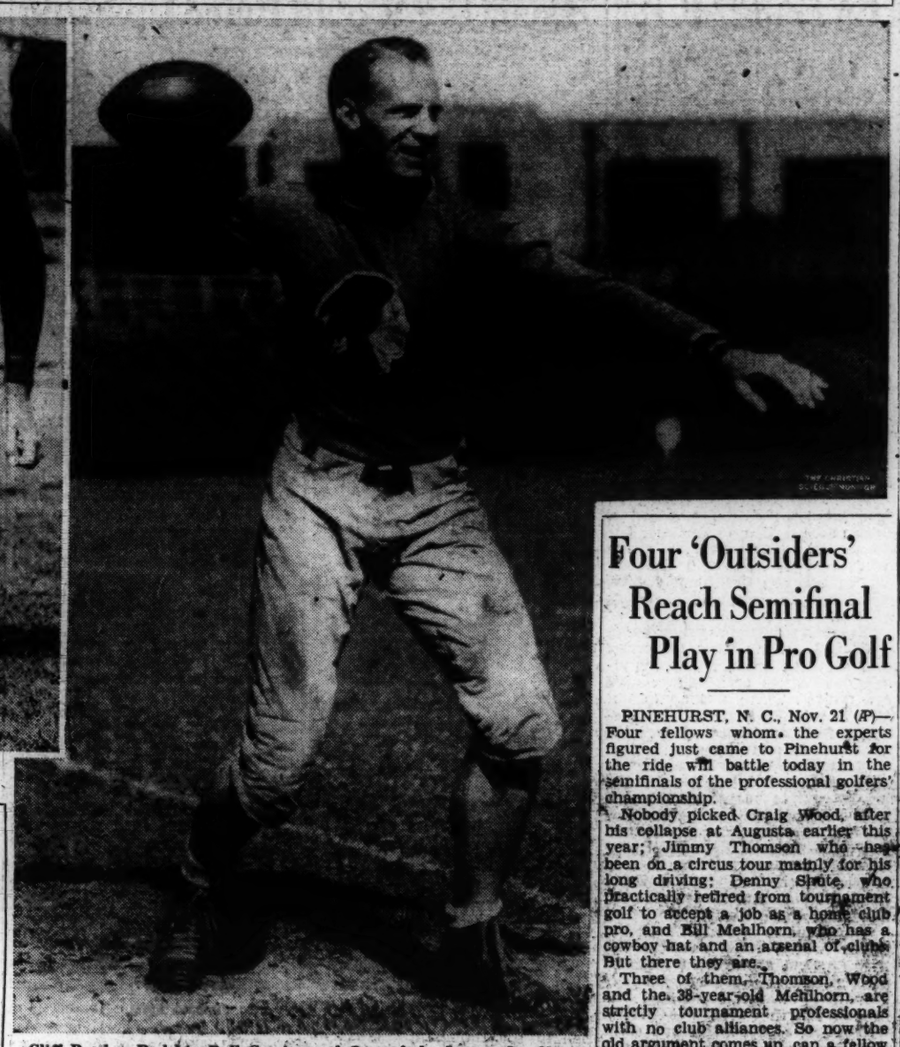
Results Last Night

American Association

St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 0.

Battle for Pro Grid Honors at Fenway Tomorrow

Bill Lee, Rugged Tackle for Brooklyn Dodgers



Cliff Battles, Redskin Ball Carrier and One of the League-Leading Ground Gainers

College Heads Seeking Probe

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—With the annual classic Harvard-Yale and California-Stanford games today making the entire nation conscious of the football season, executives of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching admitted here that they were considering a second investigation of alleged professionalism in intercollegiate athletics.

A request for such a study has been received from the National Association of State Universities, according to reports at the foundation's offices. Specifically, it asked for a supplementary survey of the question of commercialism in college sports, and it was said here to have the support of members of the foundation's board.

Remembering that seven years ago a similar investigation startled the nation by revealing that one out of seven athletes in more than 100 American colleges was subsidized, officials of the foundation were visibly moved by the prospect of the study. The decision whether or not to go ahead with it rests with the executive committee of trustees of the foundation and under normal conditions would be considered in January.

College presidents who have felt the presence of demands to clean house in the field of commercialized and subsidized athletics in institutions of higher learning were said to be backing the proposal, which was revealed yesterday in a brief reference by Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the foundation, during an address at Scarborough, N. Y. Mr. Vanderlip indicated that the question had been thoroughly discussed at the board's meeting on Wednesday when several college presidents were in attendance.

"We felt that the college athletic situation is more reprehensible than ever," he said. "The college presidents made it plain that the thing is too big for them. Some amazing things were said. One president told of bets of more than $500,000 on a single football game. The time will come when one of these games will be thrown.

"I feel very strongly about it."

Following the original report, several institutions prescribed drastic reform for their athletic activities, and an improved condition in the field of college sports was noted by the foundation in a supplementary survey three years afterward. However, by 1934, a backward trend was indicated, it was said.

Twenty four members compose the board which met here Wednesday, and all but two—Mr. Vanderlip and Thomas W. Lamont—have institutional connections with colleges or universities.

Besides Mr. Vanderlip the personnel of the executive committee charged with making the current decision contains Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Frederic C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College; Dr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College; Dr. Joseph H. Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Lawrence College, and Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the foundation.

W. G. A. Meets Dec. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO Nov. 21—The annual meeting of the Western Golf Association will be held at the University Club Friday, Dec. 11. Officers and directors for the coming year will be elected at that time, and the nominating committee for 1937 will also be named. The association's tournaments for the coming year will be awarded.

Kashdan Holds Chess Lead

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 21 (AP)—Isaac I. Kashdan, New York State champion, led the international chess masters tournament, 6-0, at the close of last night's session. In the third round Kashdan defeated F. J. Marshall, New York.

Eastern League Amateur Hockey

At Pittsburgh: Hershey 2, Pittsburgh 2 (overtime tie).

Tufts Must Replace Nine Veterans for 1937 Grid Team

With nine regulars playing their last football game for Tufts this afternoon against Massachusetts State College at Medford, it is little wonder that Coach Lew Manly has had a decidedly active interest in the freshman team this season. The Jumbo mentor has made it a point to watch the yearlings, both at practice and in their games, and has constantly made mental notations of individual players.

His main interest has been in the freshmen's line play, and as much as Coach Manly had hoped to glean from this group several stars to replace his varsity vacancies, he has been disappointed.

Sherry Leading Tackle

The most eligible prospect coming to the varsity from the freshmen line is an 182-pound tackle, Ralph Sherry. He has been the mainstay of the Jumbos' line all season, and right now he is capable of stepping into the varsity lineup. He will take over Lew Kyrios' post at right tackle. Sherry is a hard worker, and loves to practice. The coaches who have seen him in action predict that he will develop into one of the best tackles who has ever played under Tufts' colors. There are several other tackle prospects available from the freshmen team, but none has displayed more than average ability.

The guard problem will give Coach Manly the most concern next season. Although there are numerous candidates coming up from the freshmen team, the majority of them are light. Arnold Fine, from College Point, New York, during the first part of the season looked like the most promising candidate, but because of an early injury, he has been unable to play consistently. Another prospect is Sal DeCarlo. This boy only weighs 150 pounds, but considering this handicap he has turned in some good performances at this position. Ernie Moegelin of Dorchester and Worcester Academy, 174-pounder, and Ed Nalband, Mattapan, are other prospects who may develop. However, with the loss of John Rendall and John Bentley, regular guards this season, a wide gap is left for Coach Manly to bridge.

Tufts' Ends Light

The end situation at Tufts will be as good next year as this, and possibly better. At least there will be the possibility of several good replacements. It seems to be a tradition at Tufts that the Jumbo wingmen come light. For instance, Lincoln Redshaw, and George Baker, two of today's starting seniors at the flanks weigh only 153 and 160, respectively. Coming up from the freshmen are two good ends. They are Ned Smith, New London, Conn., all-state end, and Charlie Tibbs, North Weymouth. Smith tips the scales at 155 while Tibbs goes to 162. The latter is one of the best end prospects that Tufts has had for some time. He stands 6ft. 3in. tall, is an excellent pass receiver, and a great interference smasher on the defense. He has started every game this season.

Veterans to Return

Tony Acerra, varsity center, plays his last game this afternoon, and although he has been the regular because of his experience, his understudy, H. Webster Day, a junior, is considered almost on equal rating with his upper-classman. Day, when in the game, has played brilliantly on the defense and is a capable passer. He will undoubtedly take over the first-string center job next season. This position, however, will be well fortified with the availability of two freshmen centers. Al Della Paolera, 170-pounder from Watertown, and Bruce Russell, shifted from guard, are two smart pivot men.

The backfield problem is not quite as acute as the line situation with Chester Ingraham, Bennie Collier, and Carl Blanchard, veterans, all returning in 1937. The outstanding back of the yearling eleven has been Art Griffin, former Medford High and St. Johns Prep star. He has been the big gun on the offense for the freshmen. He can run, kick, and pass. His coming to the varsity will help fill the vacancy left by Capt. Roger Keith, who has been one of the mainstays in the Tufts backfield the past three years. Other prospective backs with more than average ability are George Chiros of Whitman, Dave Swett, Fairhaven, and Ted Sheehan of Kents Hill.

The Jumbo freshmen played six games and averaged .500. They chalked up victories over Huntington School, 7-6, Lawrence Academy, 13-0, and the Tufts' sophomores, 13-6. They lost to Dean Academy, 33-0, Northeastern, 12-0, and Andover Academy, 33-0.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

East

Bethany (W. Va.) 19, Fairmont Teach. 6.
West Virginia Wesleyan 28, Glenville 6.
Arnold 19, Connecticut Teachers 0.
St. Vincent (Pa.) 21, Salem (W. Va.) 6.
Yale 160's 8, Princeton 150's 0.
Lafayette 150's 26, Villanova 150's 0.
Harvard Jayvees 13, Yale Jayvees 0.
Princeton Jayvees 7, Pennsylvania "B" 0.

South

Miami (Fla.) 13, Mercer 0.
Rollins 7, Tampa 0.
Western Carolina T. 6, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Piedmont 12, Abraham Baldwin 6.
Ouachita 12, Northeast Center, L. S. U. 7.
Monroe Aggies 20, South Georgia T. 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 40, Wingate 0.

Midwest

St. Louis 33, Grinnell 6.
Bethany (Kan.) 14, Baker 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 19, Mo. Mines 16
Wichita 19, Southwestern (Kan.) 7.
Rockhurst 13, Maryville (Mo.) T. 6.
Hastings 10, Tarkio 0.
Detroit Tech 19, Assumption 14.
Central (Ia.) 7, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Knox 6, Monmouth 0.
Heidelberg 0, Bowling Green 0.
Iowa State Teachers 7, Omaha Univ. 7
Chillicothe B. C. 7, Oklahoma Military 0
Peru (Neb.) T. 6, Wayne (Neb.) T. 0.
Chadron (Neb.) T. 18, Rapid City Mines 0.
Upper Iowa 7, Simpson 6.
St. Ambrose 33, Dubuque 0.

Southwest

Arkansas St. T. 14, Arkansas St. Col. 7.
De Paul (Chicago) 13, Texas Tech 6.
North Texas T. 14, Southwest Texas T. 0.
Stephen F. Austin T. 7, Sam Houston 6.
East Texas T. 27, Texas Wesleyan 0.
Austin College 20, St. Edward's 0.
Daniel Baker 9, Southwestern (Texas) 6.
Oklahoma Baptist 10, Fort Hays State 6.
Henderson (Ark.) State 32, Mississippi Delta Teachers 0.
Central (Okla.) Teachers 29, Southeast (Okla.) Teachers 7.
Hendrix 7, Northeast (Okla.) Teachers 0.

Far West

Montana Mines 34, Gooding 6.
New Mexico State College 27, New Mexico State Teachers 0.
Eastern Oregon Normal 3, Whitman 0.

Cornell to Play Nine Seniors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21—Nine seniors, including seven men who won their letters during the Dobie regime, will play their last game for the Big Red when Cornell engages Pennsylvania in the forty-third renewal of their annual Thanksgiving Day classic at Franklin Field. Although Capt. Jack Batten is the only one of this group who will probably make his farewell appearance in a starting role, all of the others are given an excellent chance of seeing action in reserve roles.

Senorita Lizana Wins

TORQUAY, Eng., Nov. 21 (AP)—Senorita Anita Lizana of Chile scored consistently with an exceptionally good backhand drive today to defeat Dorothy Round, English star, in the finals of the British covered courts tennis championship. The score was 8—10, 6—1, 6—1.

Four 'Outsiders' Reach Semifinal Play in Pro Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—Four fellows whom the experts figured just came to Pinehurst for the ride will battle today in the semifinals of the professional golfers' championship.

Nobody picked Craig Wood, after his collapse at Augusta earlier this year; Jimmy Thomson who has been on a circus tour mainly for his long driving; Denny Shute, who practically retired from tournament golf to accept a job as a home club pro, and Bill Mehlhorn, who has a cowboy hat and an arsenal of clubs. But there they are.

Three of them, Thomson, Wood and the 38-year-old Mehlhorn, are strictly tournament professionals with no club alliances. So now the old argument comes up, can a fellow play golf and teach it, too? Befitting their forte, the two sluggers, Thomson and Wood, will match brawn, while Shute and Mehlhorn, who shine around the green, will duel with finesse. Then, in tomorrow's windup, 85 will be distance against short game sharp-shooting.

Thomson advanced to the penultimate round by nosing out Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., 1 up at the 36th green, after wiping out a three-hole deficit incurred in the first nine holes; building up a five-hole advantage and then almost blowing it, while Wood caught a careless Tony Manero on the greens and eliminated the reigning United States open champion, 5 and 4.

Wielding a smart putter, and four under par for the 32 holes the match lasted, Shute, winner of the British open title three years ago, put out Horton Smith of Chicago, 3 and 2. Six down at the end of 18 and 27 holes, Smith rallied momentarily, cutting Shute's lead in half, but he couldn't bring off another recovery like Thursday's when he was trailing Willie Googin five holes with 14 to go and won, 2 and 1.

Mehlhorn disposed of Jimmy Hines of Garden City, N. Y., 10 years his junior, 4 and 2.

Today's semi-finals, also at 36 holes, won't be a new experience for Mehlhorn, Wood and Shute. But it will be a brand new experience for Thomson. Each of the trio has been in the finals, Mehlhorn in 1925 when he was beaten by Walter Hagen, 6 and 5; Shute in 1931 when he lost to Tom Creavy, 2 and 1, and Wood in 1934, when he was nosed out by Paul Runyan, 1 up in 38 holes.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year	Score
1875—Harvard 4 goals 4t, Yale 0.	
1876—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1878—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1879—Tie	0—0
1880—Yale 1 goal 1t, Harvard 0.	
1881—Yale 0, Harvard 4 safeties	
1882—Yale 1 goal 3t, Harvard 2 safeties.	
1883—Yale	23—2
1884—Yale	48—0
1886—Yale	29—4
1887—Yale	17—8
1889—Yale	6—0
1890—Harvard	12—6
1891—Yale	10—0
1892—Yale	6—0
1893—Yale	6—0
1894—Yale	12—4
1897—Tie	0—0
1898—Harvard	17—0
1899—Tie	0—0
1900—Yale	28—0
1901—Harvard	22—0
1902—Yale	23—0
1903—Yale	16—0
1904—Yale	12—0
1905—Yale	6—0
1906—Yale	6—0
1907—Yale	12—0
1908—Harvard	4—0
1909—Yale	8—0
1910—Tie	0—0
1911—Tie	0—0
1912—Harvard	20—0
1913—Harvard	16—5
1914—Harvard	36—0
1915—Harvard	41—0
1916—Yale	6—3
1919—Harvard	10—3
1920—Harvard	9—0
1921—Harvard	10—3
1922—Harvard	10—3
1923—Yale	13—0
1924—Yale	19—6
1925—Tie	0—0
1926—Yale	12—7
1927—Yale	14—0
1928—Harvard	17—0
1929—Harvard	16—6
1930—Harvard	13—6
1931—Yale	3—0
1933—Yale	19—0
1933—Harvard	19—6
1934—Yale	14—0
1935—Yale	14—7

Yale 31, Harvard 17. Ties 6.

Dickinson Breaks

CARLISLE, Penna., Nov. 21 (AP)—Dickinson College broke off football relations today with Franklin and Marshall College. Dickinson officials had protested what they termed unnecessary roughness in last week's game which the Lancaster team won, 71 to 10.

Dr. Fred P. Corson, Dickinson president, announced the athletic relations break.

College Soccer

(At New Haven)

Yale 3, Harvard 0
Yale Freshmen 3, Harvard Freshmen 2.
Yale Jayvees 4, Harvard Jayvees 3.

Skiing Marches Forward In Mt. Rainier National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 21—Skiing marches forward this winter in the Pacific northwest. Destined to make more popular the snow laden slopes that last winter were exploited by more than 60,000 skiers, is the opening of the road to Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park, which is to be undertaken by the National Park Service for the first time.

For the sportsmen who wish to ride into the ski grounds to save their energy for participation in America's new first ranking winter sport, that annual snowfall of 720 inches a mile up the side of Mount Rainier has been a barrier of transportation.

Ski enthusiasts in the past have been obliged to hike the last mile and a half to the high-altitude ski country, but this winter the last lap of the 100-mile jaunt from Seattle may be taken by stage. The road, of course, will be open to all traffic as far as Narada Falls parking area. From that point, however, only a one-way track will be maintained for stages. Hikers and skiers trails also start at this point.

The abundant snowfall in this section of the country makes for exceptionally grand ski terrain. It provides for skiing conditions unequaled in many respects and unique to the high mountains of the northwest.

Unobstructed ski grounds result from these heavy snows. Stunted trees and shrubs, growing near timberline a third of the way up 14,408-foot high Mounta Rainier, are just naturally covered by the 20-foot snowfalls that blanket this area. In some places the snow drifts twice that high. Accordingly, expansive and varied slopes, snow-burdened but obstacle-free, are prepared for ski tracks that may run downhill for four or five miles without interruption.

There is ski trailing through trees in lower elevations. But this receives little attention compared to the open country on the sides of the mountain.

Another endowment for northwest skiing is the fact that winter temperatures are mild—as considered in ski circles. The thermometer seldom falls as low as 10 degrees above zero at night and 20 degrees above during the day.

Of the annual snow battles staged in Washington's National Park, the Silver Skis spectacle is the pinnacle of ski racing. The fourth affair will be presented this coming April. Other big events include: the First Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Championships; Tacoma Winter Sports Carnival, and Seattle Spring Ski Carnival. In fact, competitions are staged in Paradise Valley every week end during the ski season.

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Considering location, construction and desirability of neighborhood, we believe we offer the most possible for your investment in a home. We have just reproduced an old Connecticut Farm House type home with a beautiful old staircase and containing seven large rooms, 2 baths, 1st floor lavatory, game room with fireplace, 2 car garage, on large corner lot on the side of a hill. This house is insulated and air-conditioned—in fact, the last word in modern construction. If you are considering building a home—we also welcome your inspection.

COLONIAL HOMES, INC.
Tel. Liberty 6640 ARTHUR L. MOSELEY, *President* Dedham 0780

Gilbertiana Put On Exhibition At Philadelphia Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—Playbills and posters flaunt their messages now in the midst of the burdened shelves of the decorous and venerable Library Company of Philadelphia. But they are not inviting members to desert their books for local theaters—but simply to look backwards for a little while at the beginnings of the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition.

They are one feature of special exhibition, which opened on Nov. 18, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir William Schwenk Gilbert. The performances they advertise run all the way from early Gilbert plays at the Haymarket and Lyceum theaters in London in the '70's, to twentieth century productions by the D'Oyly Carte Company at the Savoy Theater, and in Philadelphia itself by the local Savoy Company in the Academy of Music.

The first item in the chronologically arranged display is dated 1866—when Gilbert as a young barrister was passing idle moments in court by penciling caricatures and satiric drawings. It is a first edition of a book by his father, for which he drew the illustrations. The title page reads, "The Magic Mirror: a Round of Tales for Old and Young, by William Gilbert, with 84 illustrations by his son."

Then come the "Fun" sketches and ballads—one of which was developed later into "Trial by Jury"—then the various plays without music which preceded the author's meeting with Sullivan, and then several cases full of material connected with the result of their more than 20 years of collaboration, followed by a few evidences of later work.

Of special local interest is an "H. M. S. Pinafore" libretto prepared for presentation in Allentown in 1901, with an interlinear translation into Pennsylvania Dutch.

The exhibit will remain, open to the public, through December 16.

Silk Manufacturers Urge Labor to Ask Higher Pay

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Paterson Silk Commission Manufacturers' Association called on labor in unorganized areas Nov. 18 to demand and fight for higher wages, where their employers refused to seek increased prices for weaving. The statement issued by Abraham Brenman, attorney for the association, was addressed especially to the Pennsylvania, New England and New York districts.

The association members, comprising about 250 smaller silk commission manufacturers with approximately 5000 looms in the Paterson district, recently carried out a unique shutdown of their own which resulted in a 25 per cent increase in the prices paid them largely by New York firms for silk weaving. It has been seeking since to organize commission manufacturers in the other fields to act similarly. Yesterday's statement went beyond the manufacturers and urged labor in those areas to demand higher wages.

U. S. Revenue Post Filled

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Appointment of Morrison Shafroth of Denver as head of the Internal Revenue Bureau's legal department was announced yesterday at the White House. He succeeds Robert H. Jackson, who recently was appointed assistant attorney general.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

FOR SALE—A new five-room cottage on the river front, Holly Hill, Fla. Terms reasonable. Box 46.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Well-located older type house with land suitable for builder; will give full value toward purchase brand new electric home; finest part Newton, Mass. Newton North 2931-M

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Room Suites
$40.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

BOSTON, 226-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 224 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE suite furnished, 2 rooms and kitchenette; Protestant neighborhood, near cars, 20 minutes to Boston; garage optional. Middlesex 4009-M, Watertown, Mass.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—An unusual very desirable eight-room, three-bath apartment, exclusive co-operative building; beautifully furnished, unobstructed view entire harbor; five minutes Wall Street. Write Box R-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—To sublet for winter, furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, elevator, vicinity Dartmouth-Beacon Sts., Boston; reasonable; references. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. offers authentic information on Insects, Rodents, Termites (Surburban branches). 500 Fifth Avenue N. Y. C.; LOngacre 5-6600

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
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RARE Chinchilla Coat; very reasonable. Inquire MR. MALSCH, 49 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—Ti Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6. P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY Governess to care for two children, four and seven, beginning about January 1st; preferably English, qualified to teach French and piano, able to sew, young, active, cheerful, adaptable; a lover of the country, having a contented disposition; thoroughly experienced, highest references H-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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58 Lake St., Brighton. Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests Tel Stadium 8819

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HOUSES TO LET

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MIDDLE-AGED woman as companion, free to travel, experienced automobile driver. MRS. H., 31 Adams Avenue, Saugus, Mass.

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SECRETARY, college graduate, 8 years' experience in stenography, bookkeeping, investment statistics and cataloguing, wants to get off W. P. A.; salary reasonable. Write Box H-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5348, or 334 W. 56th, N.Y.C.

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NO. 2.....20TH STREET
NO. 3.....3RD AVENUE

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Cleaning Dyeing Altering Pressing
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
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Prompt Delivery Service
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BIRMINGHAM
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LADIES' HAND BAGS
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Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
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Phone Dexter 1377

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

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Phones: DEXTER 5020-5021
COAL—COKE—WOOD
"We Appreciate Your Business"

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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price
METZGER BROS.
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at Tennille's This Year
Buy Early—Will Deliver Christmas Eve.
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"48 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
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Men's Shoes
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HILL'S
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SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
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Realtor
Apartments, Homes, on and Near Beautiful New River. Fishing, Surf Bathing, Golf and Other Recreations.
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Miami's Oldest—South's Largest
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POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
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Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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23 YEARS IN BUSINESS
Our Styles the Smartest
Our Stock the Largest
Our Prices the Lowest,
$1.00, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45 and up

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LAMPS, RADIOS
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Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
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Recharging—Rentals
Williams Auto Service
23rd and Main Streets Tel. 5-0999

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Nothing Down
Three Years to Pay
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
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Laura Jacobsen CAFE
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Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
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We appreciate your patronage

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The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

The Angebilt Dining Room
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ORANGE AVE.
Excellent Variety of Delicious Foods Courteously Served
Luncheon from 50c, Dinner from 75c
May we serve you?

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Clean Clothes Craftsmen
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Everything Electrical
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GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Richardson & Robbins Chicken and Puddings

MEATS AND GROCERIES
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
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FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

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"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Miriam Gross
Knitted Wear
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
330 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

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429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

In Sarasota It's
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Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
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TAMPA, FLA.

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Fashions in Good Taste
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Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
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FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

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WEST PALM BEACH
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FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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FULL COURSE MEALS
40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Sea Food, Steaks, Chops
LUNCHEON — DINNER

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TEA ROOM
325 DATURA STREET
Reopening for the Tenth Season
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER 75c
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables—also a la Carte
Popular Prices—the same as last Season
We shall be grateful to serve you
Phone 7705

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WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.
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Winter Haven — Auburndale

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"THE FRIENDLY STORE"
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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PEACHTREE AT CAIN

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HEmlock 5300
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1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

MACON

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9-10:30 A. M. Daily
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For Complete Service
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Phone 387

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

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Sears
and Save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

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FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

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Personalize this year's greetings with a beautiful and individual card. We have a wide variety of beautiful designs from which to choose. All are reasonably priced.
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presents these new—
Bulova Watches
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Bulova "Miss America"—$24.75
A smart and dependable new Baguette.
$2.47 down and $2.47 each month.

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17 jewels—2 diamonds—yellow gold case.
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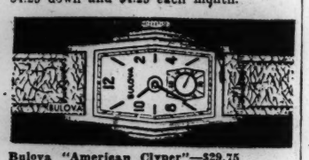

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17 jewels—natural gold—leather strap.
$2.97 down and $2.97 each month.

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A thin curved narrow model—yellow gold.
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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . RCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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zwischen Petersplatz und Tuchlauben
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eig. Werkstatt. gegr. 1885.
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Wien VIII. Albertgasse 34. Tel. A 25-4-10
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VIII. Lerchenfelderstrasse 124/126
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graphische Bedarfsartikel
Agent for Art Printers.

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Übernahme sämtlicher Blumenspenden
V. Schönbrunnerstrasse 90
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MIEDER
Hüftgürtel und Büstenhalter nach Mass
Wien I. Habsburgergasse 5. Tel. R 25-6-27.

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en gros- und Massarbeitwerkstätte
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F. FABER
Kunstmöbeltischlerei
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SWITZERLAND

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SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

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Neuengasse 43
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de Premier Ordre
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MOSIMANN
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GROCERIES
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Music House
MÜLLER & SCHADE
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BUBENBERGPL. Berne

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SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
GASHERDE UNITYP
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

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Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
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MARKTGASSE 28

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Amthausgasse 12

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BUISSON-PAISANT
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HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
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Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

ST. GALLEN

HANS AMMANN
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Geflügel - Fisch
NEUGASSE 46 TEL. 171
(PROVISIONS)

M. KELLER
LINDENSTR. 81
Alle Arten Lebensmittel
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

HAIRDRESSER
for Ladies and Gentlemen
PARFÜMERIE
W. WEISHAUPT
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SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

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Marktgasse 12
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FREIENHOF

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ZÜRICH Paradeplatz
BERN Marktgasse 27

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ZURICH 6
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FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
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"The Better Service Station"
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COMPLETE LUBRICATION
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PRITCHARD STREET

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14/6 to 19/6
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United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

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We are stockists for
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5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
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High Class Footwear
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Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
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9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
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VICTORIA

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(Continued)

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Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, C. 1

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246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

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GLOVES HOSIERY
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THE STRAND BUILDING
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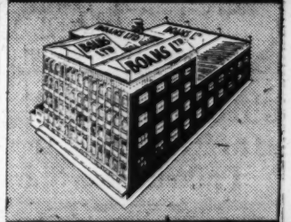

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PERTH

New Zealand

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GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

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Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
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WELLINGTON

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Monitor Movie Guide

Scenery, Direction, Acting Feature 'Come and Get It'

Come and Get It (United Artists)—Latest screen version of an Edna Ferber novel records exploitation of great Wisconsin forest lands. A gripping screen drama, sometimes brutal, always powerful, which shows the rise of a lumber baron, his domineering over family and business and finally his failure to win the daughter of the woman he abandoned for success. Direction and photography are outstanding and the film is strongly acted by Edward Arnold. Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea, Frances Farmer, Andrea Leeds, Frank Shields. *Adults and young people.*

La Kermesse Héroique (Tobis) ("Carnival in Flanders")—A frank and amusing tale of seventeenth-century Flanders in which "frail" femininity saves a town from invading Spaniards when the masculine population gets cold feet. Gallic wit at its crispest delivered by a splendid cast who wear their ruffs and pantaloons with an air. This with direction, photography and music explains why the film won two coveted European cinema prizes. Françoise Rosay, Alerme, Louis Jouvet, Jean Murat, Lynne Clevers, Alfred Adam, Pierre Labry, Arthur Devere, Marcel Carpentier, Micheline Cheirel, Bernard Lancret and others. *Adults.*

Legion of Terror (Columbia) — A band of labor racketeers, clad in black robes and hoods, is tracked down by two postal inspectors to the accompaniment of some lurid thrills, pseudo suspense and the traditional romance. The events of the picture do not give sufficient weight to the "message" delivered at the end. Bruce Cabot, Crawford Weaver, Marguerite Churchill, Ward Bond. *Adults.*

Our Relations (Metro)—Laurel and Hardy, like most other specialty comedians, are a matter of individual opinion. If your taste runs in the direction of their brand of zany, this new concoction of slapstick gags will probably have you pretty well in the aisles. Betty Healy, Daphne Pollard, Sydney Taylor. *Family.*

Pigskin Parade (20th-Fox) — Although this is a football picture, its whole purpose is to burlesque film pigskin epics, which it does in an engaging manner with songs, dances and gags galore. Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Betty Grable, Arline Judge, the Yacht Club boys and others. *Family.*

Polo Joe (Warner Bros.)—Another instance in which venerable and impossible plot and situations cavort about like young things under deft handling. Created especially for Joe E. Brown fans, the nonsensical yarn about a young man who suddenly has to make good his pre-fabricated boasts about polo playing may also be found amusing by moviegoers in general. Carol Hughes, "Skeets" Gallagher, Gordon Elliott. *Family.*

Reunion (20th-Fox) — They are probably in a minority who do not sooner or later pay a visit to the Misses Dionne in their second starring vehicle. As usual, Jean Hersholt is on hand too. Slim Summerville, Rochelle Hudson, Helen Vinson, Robert Kent, John Qualen, Montagu Love, Dorothy Peterson, Alan Dinehart, Sara Haden, Tom Moore, Esther Ralston, J. Edward Bromberg. *Family.*

Smartest Girl in Town (RKO)—There is too much talk and not enough of it funny in this farce about a millionaire who poses as a photographer's model to win the lady of his heart. Mountings, costumes and directions are smart and the story is peopled with some of our better film comedians. The last 10 minutes are hilarious but that isn't enough in an hour-long film. Ann Sothern, Gene Raymond, Helen Broderick, Eric Blore, Erik Rhodes. *Family.*

Three Men on a Horse (First National)—Neither as rowdy nor as funny as the stage play, the story of a meek suburbanite with a knack for picking winners becomes a noisy film farce. Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell, Guy Kibbee, Carol Hughes, Allen Jenkins, Sam Levene, Teddy Hart. *Adults.*

Under Your Spell (20th-Fox)—In view of Lawrence Tibbett's magnificent singing and the diverting comedy of Arthur Treacher and Gregory Ratoff, it seems a pity that 20th-Fox has provided a poor story, indifferent music and direction which is anything but even. Film is worth seeing but Mr. Tibbett and his cohorts deserve better. Wendy Barrie, Gregory Gaye, Burton Churchill. *Family.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

FAMILY: *"As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Green Pastures," "Mary of Scotland," "Dimples."*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS: *"Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"Anthony Adverse."*

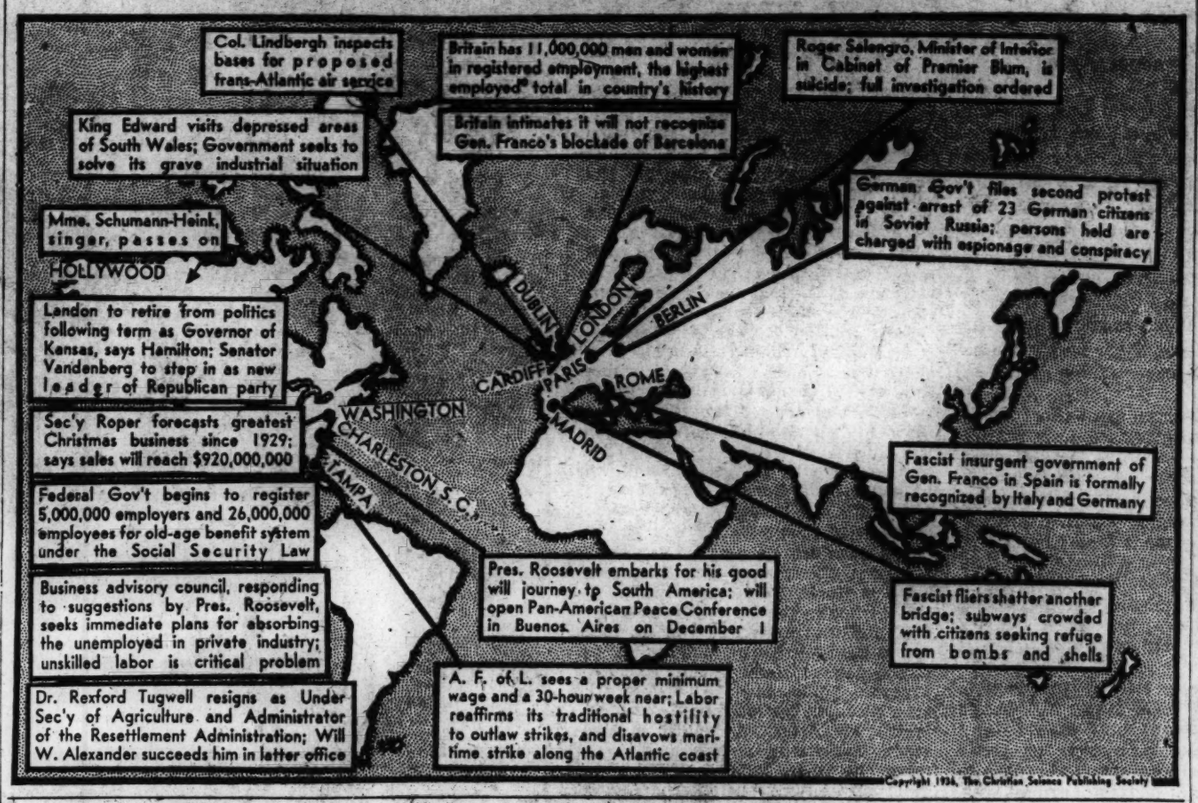
(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Bible Arithmetic No. 11

(Answer)

Solution: 8 (Jonathan—see I Sam. 20:42) plus 4 (Saul—see I Sam. 20:27) is 12; minus 7 (Bethany—see John 11:1) is 5; multiplied by 5 (Exodus, Ezra, Esther, Ecclesiastes, Ezekiel) is 25; divided by 5 (Hosea) is 5.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Col. Lindbergh inspects bases for proposed trans-Atlantic air service
Britain has 11,000,000 men and women in registered employment, the highest employed total in country's history
Roger Salengro, Minister of Interior in Cabinet of Premier Blum, is suicide; full investigation ordered
King Edward visits depressed areas of South Wales; Government seeks to solve its grave industrial situation
Britain intimates it will not recognize Gen. Franco's blockade of Barcelona
Mme. Schumann-Heink, singer, passes on
HOLLYWOOD
German Gov't files second protest against arrest of 23 German citizens in Soviet Russia; persons held are charged with espionage and conspiracy
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
CARDIFF
PARIS
ROME
WASHINGTON
CHARLESTON, S.C.
TAMPA
MADRID
London to retire from politics following term as Governor of Kansas, says Hamilton; Senator Vandenberg to step in as new leader of Republican party
Sec'y Roper forecasts greatest Christmas business since 1929; says sales will reach $920,000,000
Fascist insurgent government of Gen. Franco in Spain is formally recognized by Italy and Germany
Federal Gov't begins to register 5,000,000 employers and 26,000,000 employees for old-age benefit system under the Social Security Law
Pres. Roosevelt embarks for his good will journey to South America; will open Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires on December 1
Business advisory council, responding to suggestions by Pres. Roosevelt, seeks immediate plans for absorbing the unemployed in private industry; unskilled labor is critical problem
Fascist fliers shatter another bridge; subways crowded with citizens seeking refuge from bombs and shells
Dr. Rexford Tugwell resigns as Under Sec'y of Agriculture and Administrator of the Resettlement Administration; Will W. Alexander succeeds him in latter office
A. F. of L. sees a proper minimum wage and a 30-hour week near; Labor reaffirms its traditional hostility to outlaw strikes, and disavows maritime strike along the Atlantic coast
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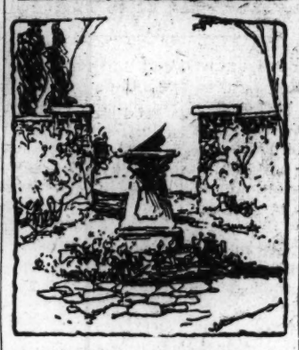
"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Christian Gentleman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A NEGRO has been for 13 years the head janitor of a public school here. In order to reach the school it has been necessary for him to drive back and forth each morning and evening across the city, through heavy traffic. Recently, at his own request, he was transferred to a school within walking distance.

In honor of the occasion, the teachers of the former school contributed a sum of money and presented to the janitor a beautiful library lamp. In addition the vice-principal of the school wrote the following letter:

When you were leaving today I was so busy with my visitors I could not stop to tell you what I would like to; so I will just write you a little note of personal appreciation. We have been good friends and have worked together 13 years, and I truly am sorry to have you leave. But I know it is best for you because of the long trame problem you have had.

I hope you will be happy in your new work, but most of all I hope your new teachers will be your friends as we all have been, and will grow to appreciate you as a fine Christian gentleman. In all these busy years I have never known you to speak an unkind word to a child or repeat an unkind bit of gossip or do an unkind deed. I wonder how many of us can make ourselves out a report like that. So I say you are a fine Christian gentleman. I know your attitude has helped us all.

The lamp we all together gave you is just to help you to remember us. We do do not need any help in remembering you.

Quotation for Today

WHEN everything seems lost, noble souls find their opportunity.—LACORDAIRE.

In Lighter Vein

More Howlers

"A tannery is that department of the Mint where sixpences are made."

"A scullion is a man who lives by his wits."

"Blank verse is poetry that doesn't rhyme and has no meaning."

"Depopulation is the noise you hear on opening a new bottle of soda pop."

"The split infinitive is just another way of referring to the crack of doom."

"A pedagogue is a cycling champion."

"Canonical honors is a salute of 21 or more guns."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

Not for Rock-Throwers

"Type where a glass office building is to be constructed in New York."

"For business men of vision, eh?"

Interesting If True

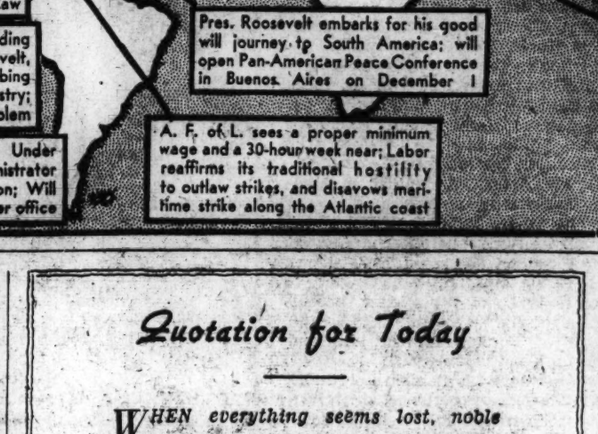
Instructor: "Now, Miss Jones, can you give me some idea of the manner in which the blood circulates?"

Miss Jones, brightly: "Oh, yes, yes. It runs down one leg and up the other!"—*Manchester Guardian.*

Right

"Did you understand what Jane meant when she said to look out for the Sword of Damocles?"

"No. That's over my head."



"It's funny, but my fur always goes like that when any dogs are about."—Answers

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Arithmetic

No. 11

Take the number of letters in the name of David's bosom friend ..... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the friend's father ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the town where Lazarus, Mary, and Martha lived.. —

Multiply by the number of Old Testament books beginning with "E"..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the book after Daniel.... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Duty

LOVE your work; turn a deaf ear to slander; be considerate in correction of others; do not be taken up by trifles; do not resent plain speaking; meet offenders halfway; be thorough in thought; have an open mind; do your duty without grumbling.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abortive—*A-bor'-tiv* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *orb*, *i* short).

This word is derived from the Latin *aboriri*, "to fail"; and in its figurative use it suggests "coming to naught, failing in its effect, unsuccessful, fruitless."

Abstract (adj.)—As adjective or noun, the word is accented preferably on the first syllable; as a verb, it is accented on the second. The *a*'s are short.

The Latin *abs*, "from," and *trahere*, "to draw," are the roots of our word; and when we employ it as an adjective ("abstract truth," "it seemed abstract"), we are reminded that the quality so described has been withdrawn in consciousness, so that we do not associate it with any concrete object; we consider it apart from its application to anything.

"Beauty," "honor," "purity," etc., are abstract words, provided we regard them only as qualities. Due, perhaps, to the seeming difficulty of separating such concepts from practical application, the word has taken on some of the flavor of abstruseness.

Ameliorate—*A-meel'-yo-rate* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*, *o* as in *obey*, second *a* long).

Students of Latin will recognize in this word the root *melior*, "better" (*meliorare*, "to make better"). We adapted into the English the French form *ameliorer*. Although we use our word in the general sense of "improve," we might remember that we ameliorate only conditions which seem unfortunate or unfavorable; we can improve things that are already good.

Apathy—*Ap'-a-thih* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *i* short).

The ancients seemed to have no clearer way of describing a condition of utter feelinglessness or indifference than to associate it with insensibility to pain; and this may help us to understand the derivation of our word, from the Greek *apatheia*, compounded of *a*, negative prefix and *pathein*, "to suffer."

Our word suggests dull unconcern; a lazy, stupid state of mesmerism, or spiritlessness—an anomaly, since Spirit is all-pervading, infinite.

Behest—*Be-hest'* (first *e* as in *create*, second short).

Although a "behest" is ordinarily used to designate a command, mandate, or injunction, the Middle English term *beheste* was applied also to "a promise." In this it was allied to the Anglo-Saxon *behæs*, "a vow," and *behatan*, "to promise."

Perhaps, then, we may be justified in reading into "behest" a blending of the meanings. For us, let it be a command, obedience to which results in a blessing.

Confederacy (Isa. 8:12)—The Hebrew term, thus translated is *qesher*, "an (unlawful) alliance"; it is never used in a good sense.

Electricity—Preferably *e-lek-tris'-ih-ty* (first *e* as in *create*, second short, *i*'s short; secondary stress on second syllable).

It is interesting to note that leading biologists and chemists are now regarding mortal consciousness as "largely an electro-chemical phenomenon." The following is from the New York Times' report (March 28, 1936) of the proceedings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology:

Consciousness in an animal was found to correspond to a tiny current of electricity, constantly flowing to the nerves from the cortex, seat of the intelligence in the upper front layer of the brain. Consciousness seems to be a matter of electrical balance between the brain cortex and the nerves. . . .

The scientists reported being able to control at will the direction of the flow of the "stream of consciousness."

Hypnotism—*Hip'-no-tizm* (each *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

Our word, derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," is applied to the process of artificially inducing a state resembling sleep. Persons said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of the one exerting the influence—this apparently extending to the control of organic functions.

It is comforting to note that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling or resisting patient.

Incipiency—*In-sip'-ih-en-sy* (*i*'s short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

This word is derived from the Latin *incipere*, "to begin"; and it is used to designate the beginning, commencement, or early stage of a thing (when it begins to show itself).

Indolence—*In'-do-lense* (*i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *silent*).

Although the Latin *indolentia* meant, literally, "freedom from pain" (*in*, negative prefix, and *dolere*, "to grieve"), it came to designate "ease," and it is in this sense that we use the word, although it is specifically applied to a languid state of aversion to bodily or mental work, to listless idleness.

An idle man may not be indolent—he may be out of work. And a lazy man may be exhausted and disinclined to exertion. But the indolent man is habitually so. He will not think or move if it requires effort, and much prefers to yield these functions to another.

Medley—*Med'-ly* (*e* short).

This word goes back to the Middle English *medlee*, also spelled *melle*, which was used in the sense of "mixture" and also of "fray"; the Anglo-French *medlee*, "combat," appears to be the ancestor of the word (note modern French *mêlée*, "contest, fray").

"Medley" therefore suggests a confusion of heterogeneous elements. For example, flour, water, and eggs may be combined to form a mixture; but if to this were added ammonia, nitric acid, gunpowder, and some iron filings, we should have a medley.

Occultism—*O-kul'-tizm* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *u* and *i* short).

That which is "occult" is hidden to the eye or understanding; it is concealed, secret, mysterious. Webster sees in the word the expression of "hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control." The derivation is from the Latin *occultus*, "hidden," past participle of *occulere*, "to cover over" (*ob*, "over," and *celare*, "to hide").

Occultism, we conclude, depends upon obscurity, and cannot exist in the light.

Panoply—*Pan'-o-plih* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

This word comes to us from the Greek *panoplia*, "the full armor of a heavy-armed soldier" (*pan*, "all," and *hopl-a*, "arms"). But we like Webster's definition: "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping."

Theodicy—*The-od'-ih-sy* (*th* as in *thin*, *e* as in *create*, *o* and *i* short).

This word was coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the combined form being used to express the "rightness or justice of God."

Studies In the Psalms

No.6 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 104

Hymn of the World Without

(A Psalm of the Period of Moses. Prior to 1400 B. C.)

AN INTERESTING and significant fact has come to light regarding this great Psalm, already designated as a companion to Psalm 103. Until archaeological research at Jericho confirmed the dates for the wilderness wanderings of the Children of Israel as around 1440-1400 B. C., it was generally assumed that Moses period was some time about 1250 B. C., conforming to the dates of the Pharoah Ramses II.

In excavating at Tell-el-Amarna on the Nile, the work of Pharoah Akhen-aten (1388-1358 B. C.), who sponsored a religion of one universal Deity (called by him the Aten), came to light. Upon the walls of the tomb of one of his noblemen was found a hymn to the Aten, attributed by the inscriptions to Akhen-aten himself. Upon translating the hymn, scholars found it to be almost identical with Psalm 104. The question naturally arose, Did Moses take the hymn from Akhen-aten or did Akhen-aten know of Moses' work in the Wilderness? and was he in reality attempting to establish something similar among his own people?

The answer hinged entirely upon the dates for Moses

When these dates were rather definitely established a few years ago, placing Moses as a contemporary of Princess Hatshepsut, Thothmes III, and Amenhotep II of Egypt (1500-1400 B. C. approximately), it was reasonable to assume that Akhen-aten's hymn was the Egyptian expression of Moses' great Psalm 104, and that as it inspired the Children of Israel, it also inspired the people of Akhen-aten's court, who undoubtedly knew of Moses' work at Sinai.

This beautiful hymn celebrates the infinite universal creation, including the creation of all so-called natural wonders said to reflect God. True to the beautiful oriental imagery found in so many Psalms, the singer, with poetic charm, extols the wonders of this infinite creation of which he is singing. He speaks of the "wings of the wind"; light is a garment; the heavens, a curtain; and the clouds, a chariot. All the blessings of nature known to man and beasts are centralized in the one law of order and creation, operating "in due season" that they may be "filled with good."

The great mystery of the undeviating order of the heavens is described as a part of universal creation, and especially the expression of wisdom and intelligence (v. 24).

Nor could this great song be complete without the recognition of the eternal renewal (v. 30), which proclaims the truth that all vigor, vitality, and strength are not dependent on times and seasons, but upon God, a thought also expressed by Isaiah (40:31).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Bits of Latin

HERE'S an opportunity to brush up a bit on Latin words and phrases. The first has been checked.

1	bona fide	according to value	
2	nota bene	one out of many	
3	modus operandi	genuine	f
4	in toto	terms reversed	
5	ibidem	according to rate	
6	e pluribus unum	entirely	
7	pro rata	the same	
8	status quo	manner of working	
9	vice versa	mark well	
10	ad valorem	the state in which	

2. Letter Changing

THE football season gives a couple of fast maneuvers in letter changing. Forming an acceptable word each time, change BUCK to LINE in 4 moves, and LONG to PUNT in 4 moves.

3. Letter Juggling

DO YOU know your ROPES? Using only the 5 letters in the word "ROPES," try juggling or transposing them to form four other 5-letter words.

4. Arranging the Digits

TRY arranging the digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, so that when they are multiplied by 6, the product will contain each of the nine digits just once.

5. Cryptogram

ANB CDCOPNAC QEN RANQG ENQ BN BPFCQOSBC RANQG ENQ BN THRC H EPFCQOSBCO BPFCQOSBC BPFC OSUEB.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Opportunity

DID you ever stop to think, my friend,
This world is what you make it,
And any good thing you desire,
Is yours, if you will take it?

Why, you can make your life so bright,
With such a glowing lining,
That all your friends will gaze at you,
And think the sun is shining.

—*Edith R. Jenks, in Friendly Chat.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And One From Six Leaves . . .?*

By LE PELLEY

I UNDERSTAND YOU AND HYMIE DOBSON WENT TO A PARTY LAST NIGHT! WAS IT FUN???
FUN? SAY— BETWEEN THE TWO OF US WE ATE 6 DISHES OF ICE CREAM!
PLUNKY— DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME YOU HAD 3 DISHES APIECE?!
WELL.... NO... NOT EXACTLY
TUBBY..... HOW MANY DISHES DID HYMIE HAVE!??
HYMIE HAD ONE...!
"BETWEEN THE TWO OF US WE ATE 6 DISHES"!!
TSK TSK TSK TSK TSK!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not So Successful*

By THE HAGERS

THE WIND BLEW UNDERNEATH MY DOOR AND MADE A COLD DRAFT ON THE FLOOR.
I TACKED ON WEATHER STRIPPING, BUT THE FRONT DOOR THEN WOULD NOT STAY SHUT
TO REMEDY THIS NEW MISFIT, I TRIED TO RAISE THE LOCK A BIT.
A GALE IS BLOWING IN MY HALL, FOR NOW MY DOOR WON'T SHUT AT ALL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Rise in the Stock Market

ALL last week Federal Reserve and SEC officials were reputedly concerned about the persistent rise in the stock market. Their concern was the subject of White House conferences. With but a single interruption the market has been going up since March 18 last year. On March 1, 1935, the nearest date in the Stock Exchange bulletin, the total market value of all stocks listed on the "big board" amounted to $32,200,000,000. On Nov. 1, 1936, the total value had grown to $58,500,000,000, or a rise of no less than 81 per cent in 19 months.

Such a rise, on its face, might seem excessive. Measure it against the increase in the profitability of American industry, and it doesn't. The combined net profits, less deficits, of 245 leading corporations for the nine months of 1936 represent an increase of 63 per cent. Evidently the stock market is reflecting as well as discounting recovery.

Such a rise in profitability may seem excessive. But one should not forget the nature of profits. Profits are properly described as "the marginal figure between gross income and costs of operation." The costs of operation are, normally, the lesser figure. In a depression, however, the costs of operation may become the greater figure. In fact, they did so over the greater area of industry in the recent depression. Instead of profits there were deficits and many wages were paid out of reserves, for wages, unlike profits, cannot go down to zero.

Out of such a situation American industry has now recovered. And it is normal that the rise into black ink should be as sharp as was the descent into red ink. The phenomenon is welcome as an augury of prosperity. It is also a sign that operating losses are being made up.

Not so welcome is the fear expressed in Washington of a possible repetition of a runaway stock market. The stock market is a consensus as to the value of American industry. As such it has its use in an industrial society. Not only does it register opinions; it provides a market where one may buy or sell evidences of industrial ownership conveniently. What is disturbing is the modern attitude toward the valuation of such stocks.

Time was when persons bought stocks chiefly to hold for a long time for the sake of the income from them. In the twenties another kind of valuation came into play. Stocks were bought upon a notion of valuation which Sir Josiah Stamp once called "a poker-playing kind of valuation." Nobody, that is, supposed anybody was going to hold stock for any length of time—he hoped to pass it on at a higher price than he himself paid. That is why markets "boiled over."

The phenomenon was thoroughly unhealthy. And it was dangerous. The danger lay in the possibility that when nobody felt that prices would go higher, everybody would dump stocks in a seller's market. In brief, the practice bred panic.

Such a panic occurred in 1929. Americans were then so determined not to see a repetition of such conditions that they approved heartily of federal regulation of the stock exchanges. It is not the function of the federal policemen to change the attitude of the investing public toward stocks. The people still require a register for the valuation of American industry. They still require a market place for convenient buying and selling. But is it too much to hope that the public will profit by the lessons of the past and reinvoke the old attitude of valuation and leave the "poker-playing" to the professional speculators?

"Come to the Fair"

THE Corporation of the City of London has decided not to close that famous haunt of bargain-hunters, the Caledonian Market. London, and her visitors, will be glad to hear the news; for in this, and the few similar markets for second-hand goods, there lingers an atmosphere that has departed from other emporiums.

The popular idea that in these marts one may, perhaps, find Aladdin's uncle trading new lamps for old, is not very near the mark: one more often fares like Moses in "The Vicar of Wakefield," whose enthusiasm led him to exchange his horse for a gross of spectacles.

There is, nevertheless, much amusement to be had in these market places. To shop in the conventional store is to get value for your money; but to traffic in this bazaar of old Cockaigne is to get value for yourself as well, and to solve the problems of commerce through the human equation. It is, in fact, to enjoy a temporary freedom from the working of those dimly-understood economic laws, which hedge around the ordinary shopper.

In the market he is no longer a puppet dangling from his purse strings; rather is he the operator of his own economic system. He may increase his purchasing power with the "invisible assets" of tact and perseverance; he may engineer, with a shake of his head, a catastrophic fall in prices; good humor will bring him "most-favored-nation" treatment, and good judgment will enable him to detect an attempt to "rig the market."

To add to this there is a "joy in the chase," which is not, as it too often is, something more than kin to selfishness, and less than kind.

Racing Against Arms

ONE ARMS race: world war. Another arms race: what? Since the other arms race already is under way, the question is urgent. The reply is due from one of two sources—the mouths of cannon or the mouths of men. Men, that is, with vision enough to see that the best gift they can offer their countries is a more peaceful world in which to develop. Men clear-eyed enough to know that their own guns on ship or shore look quite as formidable to the other fellow as his do to them.

Success of the disarmament effort which M. Blum has just promised that France will launch at Geneva very soon depends as much on this sort of understanding as on political agreement. But the argument upon which most armament programs are urged forward is that it is not the arms, but the policies behind the arms, that count. If presence of large armaments never conditioned policies, this reasoning would be acceptable. But when policies breed arms, those very arms in turn breed policies.

This is what makes ordinary people hope that M. Blum's plea for sanity in this one matter of armaments may precede and speed the actual completion of those agreements which governments usually feel must precede reduction of armaments. Ordinary folk, who have to be more than ordinary fighters if the guns start going off, intuitively suspect that the presence of too many arms is making the world's problems not easier but harder to settle.

If people ask why an international agreement to reduce arms cannot be reached until other problems are solved, what will their governments say?

Can they reply "no" without seeming to say that they intend, if they cannot get the answers they want out of reasonable discussion, to get them at the bayonet's point?

Well, they can say the arms are for defense in case of attack by an opposing power.

But what if an otherwise ordinary person has the temerity to remind them that the military strategy of defense is peculiarly offensive? Suppose he reminds them that you must not wait for the other fellow to strike a possibly decisive first blow, but must "beat him to it" when you only suspect him of intending to strike?

The answers get harder and harder. And, as Wonderland's Alice would no doubt remark, glancing through that impartially revealing looking glass of hers, "curiouser, and curiouser!"

M. Blum says he is convinced that the rearmament race will end. Aren't we all? The one that went into the homestretch in 1914 eventually ended. But because the people have not yet forgotten that, another conviction of M. Blum may prove sound: "I am convinced that peace will be kept by the will of the peoples."

All in the Labor Family

HOT tempers at Tampa are all for completing the expulsion of the now suspended C. I. O. unions from the American Federation of Labor, according to reports from the federation convention there. This is the apparent indication, too, in the vote of the convention to boycott the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the second largest organization in John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

This evidence of bitterness seems particularly regrettable since Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have been among the principal prospective mediators between the crafts unions of the federation and the industrial unions of the C. I. O. There is going to have to be sometime a cementing of ties that have been broken if unionism is to live up to its name. Hence all on either side of the fence who will attempt to see reasonably the arguments of the other side and the needs for adjusting organization to the type of industry involved are going to be helpful in reaching a solution.

In this respect there is statesmanship in the position of William Green, president of the federation, who, although he is on trial and faced personally with expulsion from the United Mine Workers, has opposed strongly the move to go through with expulsion of the U. M. W. and nine other unions from the federation for forming the C. I. O. He urges that their present status merely of suspension be continued for another year, or possibly longer, and this does seem desirable, for it would make somewhat easier the reconciliation which must surely come sooner or later.

FROG FARMING is a new enterprise which seems to offer some prospects to a few persons who will thoroughly inform themselves before taking the leap. But it is also the subject of some unscrupulous activity by promoters who would like to sell breeding stock at high prices to the uninitiated. Fortunately, the Better Business Bureau is endeavoring to get the jump on this exploitation.

Bernstorff Recalls

Book News of the Day

COUNT BERNSTORFF, who had been German Ambassador at Washington since 1908, left the United States in the storm which broke over the unrestricted submarine campaign and which finally brought America into the World War. In the days which followed, many hard things were said of him in allied countries. He was, in particular, made the scapegoat of those illegal activities of German agents which were sponsored by others.

But soon after the war the publication of his book, "My Three Years In America," which was at once translated into English, caused a quick revulsion in his favor. It was realized that the Ambassador himself was innocent, and often ignorant, of the activities which had provoked popular indignation, and that he had been in German political circles one of the few influential opponents of unrestricted submarine warfare.

THE MEMOIRS OF COUNT BERNSTORFF (London: Heinemann. 21s.; New York: Random House. $3.50) place his American mission in the perspective of a long and brilliant career. He was in more senses than one a born diplomatist; for at the date of his birth his father was Prussian "Ambassador" (so says the translator, but it should surely be "Minister") in London. A family feud between Bernstorffs and Bismarcks delayed the young man's entry into the diplomatic service; but once he entered, his advancement was rapid. His last post was that of German Ambassador to Turkey in 1917 and 1918. After the collapse, he refused an invitation to become Minister of Foreign Affairs, and embarked on a political career.

It was perhaps his English upbringing and his American experience which were mainly responsible for making Count Bernstorff a liberal. There were always many liberals among German professors and the professional classes generally. But liberalism, with its essential tradition of undogmatic toleration, never obtained any footing in German political life; and it may fairly be said that the Weimar Republic perished for lack of it. Count Bernstorff was an isolated and—unhappily—not very influential figure in German politics. He was, perhaps, better known abroad than at home as the president, for many years, of the German League of Nations Union. The most important activity of his later years was as permanent German delegate at Geneva from 1927 to 1931, when, after years of struggle in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, he retired on the eve of the Disarmament Conference.

It is hardly a matter for surprise that these experiences have given a cynical turn to Count Bernstorff's thought and writing. His pages are rich not only in portrait and anecdote, but in reflections on the folly of those who control the political fortunes of mankind. Since the Nazi revolution, Count Bernstorff has continued to live in Switzerland, and his memoirs are not likely to circulate in his native country. He has, none the less, resisted all temptation to indulge in polemic on current affairs. This volume is already so crowded and full of vigor that the reader scarcely notices how carefully Count Bernstorff has excluded any mention of events in Germany since his own retirement from public life.

E. H. CARR

One Bonus That Has No Pros and Cons

Beets and Brick Houses

WHEN Utah is mentioned, most persons probably think first of Great Salt Lake—or perhaps of those bearded pioneers of the forties and their covered wagons. Hereafter the name Utah will conjure up for me a vision of smooth roads that run between mountain ranges where it is always raining, though never a drop falls on the highway, and along these roads quaint houses of yellow brick—earthen blocks molded from the native soil by the hands of the pioneers themselves, burned in home-made kilns, and fashioned into sturdy homes. The color of the earth, they are, always clay yellow—whether they stand alone where some spring comes gushing from the mountainside or within the limits of the villages and towns along these valleys.

As a rule, there are few farmhouses in the Utah valleys. Homes are not scattered here as in the wheat lands or the older sections east of the Mississippi. When Utah was settled by the followers of Brigham Young, it was deemed wiser to live in villages. The Indian, the prairie wolf, and the mountain lion were still to be reckoned with. So the settlers built their clay-brick houses which in their very lines carry out the sturdiness and strength so commonly associated in thought with the booted, bearded, flat-hatted men who determinedly trudged a thousand miles across the plains to a land of promise.

* * *

Where else in the world do the cliffs and mountains look as though they were perpetually bathed in the brilliant rays of the setting sun? Southwestern Utah's red and pink rock formations—some resembling gigantic reproductions of those formidable concoctions in the confectioner's window—lend a unique richness to its scenery. Along the valley of the Virgin river, the effect is at times startling, and it reaches its heights in Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument.

Elder Ebenezer Bryce—so runs the story—lost a cow and while looking for her discovered the most marvelous thing of its kind in nature—a huge basin, or series of them, in which the terrain has been eroded so as to leave it a veritable forest of giant stone pinnacles, in varying shades of white, pink, fiery red, and orange and assuming remarkable and fantastic shapes. The Piute Indians called it "unka-timpe-wawitz-pokitch," which is translated "red rocks standing like men in a bowl-shaped canyon." Whether Elder Bryce ever found his cow does not appear, but thousands have found enjoyment in this geological wonderland.

* * *

As the valleys become broader, alfalfa and sugar beets succeed fruit and garden truck.

Do you know it takes two years to produce sugar beet seed? The plant produces a root the first year and seeds the second. For that reason, Utah beet growers have been dependent on Germany for beet seed, one grower told me. But only recently they discovered a method of seed growing that takes beet land out of production only one year, instead of two. Seeds are sown in the fall; the plant dies down in winter, but is not winter-killed in southern Utah, and the next year the plant produces seed.

* * *

One can only have admiration for the courage and perseverance of those who came to this desert country and founded a great new industry. Large brick plants and tall stacks mark the refineries that dot the region. Most of them are modern, but some have preserved machinery made in Liverpool nearly ninety years ago and proudly point to it as a cornerstone.

Whoever first thought of growing beets and making them into sugar in this western desert land seems to be a forgotten and unsung genius, but the refineries and prosperous farms are his monument. Utah had no railroad then. The task of setting up great factories in the heart of the Rocky Mountains might have made less stout hearts quail. But the machinery was ordered from England and shipped to New Orleans. Packet boats brought it up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Leavenworth and fifty-two ox teams, in the year 1852, finally tugged the equipment across the plains and mountains.

So, here in these valleys of contentment, sugar beets grow lush and gigantic under the beneficent influence of water from never-failing mountain streams. Villages surround the refineries, and each village and town has its quota of quaint and sturdy yellow houses of hand-made brick, strung along the roads on which it seldom rains, though water flows by in a never-ending stream.

M. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Corn Belt Recreation

IN THIRTEEN years an autumn sport has developed which its devotees say threatens to challenge the supremacy of the gridiron king, long the monarch of cold weather outdoor activities. It is the fast-rising game of corn husking, the national championship for which will be held on the farm of Alva Oyler in Licking county today.

When two Iowa farmers in 1923 had a dispute as to how much corn a man could husk in a given time, they decided the only way to settle it was by trial. At that original contest 300 interested neighbors gathered. Last year the national championship in Indiana attracted a "gate" of 100,000. What football contest can match such a turnout? Although there are no stadia, grandstands or bleachers, the corn huskers draw an interested crowd from throughout the agricultural Mid West. This year provision will be made for amplifying the progress of the contestants down the rows, but even so the sport is unspectacular. The prize this year, the largest since the game started, is $200 and a silver cup. This hardly pays the winning contestant's expenses, but it is an argument for the sportsmanship of those who go in for the game. Football had better look to its laurels.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Bell of One's Own

THE things we save for as life goes on generally become more and more useful and dull. In childhood it seems perfectly probable that enough nickels to buy a buffalo, a fountain, a baker's Saturday window or a pond full of frogs and turtles can with time be packed into the pottery pig, if one just abstains from a few cones and suckers. . . . Only a man who once put by 11 cents toward a steam engine and expected to get it would ever have managed to buy his own bell. What an indomitable fancy was that of Wallace Havelock Robb, and how inspiringly he has turned it into pealing bronze!

Mr. Robb is a poet, and in spite of this he amassed $1000 for a bell, cast in England and weighing almost a ton, with which to sprinkle the air about his home near Kingston, Ont., with peaceful sequences whenever he feels in a ringing mood. He can think of no use for the bell, and doubts that anybody else ever bought one for mere personal pleasure. Its grand D-naturals will float through the twilight as idly as thistledown, whether listened to or not, and on May mornings it will wake the lark, paying the investor and his heirs a high return in carillons.

We have never had nearly enough bells in the United States. When our small white villages slept in hollows and Sunday afternoons were still they did call from steeples pointing to heaven and belong to all who grew up hearing them, just as Mr. Robb's bell will belong to his whole countryside. The "teakettle bell" warned that time for evening service was near; brisk, early clangs, "Hitch up the horses!" Schiller and Poe have told all of deeper significance that bells say. But perhaps their part is less to carry any sort of message than to adorn life, to enchant, as the Canadian poet believes—to sound pleasantly over the fields at evening. When we beat all the cannon into plowshares we must reserve the choicest to be recast as wandering notes of tranquil music.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

To Preserve Our Classlessness

VERY few attempts are made to explain how our people may still retain their prized gift of classlessness, now that the nation has reached its maturity, and opportunities are not so prolific as once they were when a golden west always beckoned and we had not come, as it were, to a standstill. . . .

The only way we have seen mentioned relative to the saving of our classlessness, which has always been a rightly boasted pride and beauty of our democracy, is that it might be perpetuated even in a settled society by the "development of a new technique in industrial relations." That technique is described as "co-partnership, a realization in practice that the interests of all the economic factors in industry are identical and not opposed to each other." This suggestion leads to the comment by The Christian Science Monitor:

"In certain instances this ideal has been attained. But, in general, industry has not been willing to yield the same privilege of free organization to workers which it reserves to itself. Labor, as a result, has had to look to government, toward which it used to be as aloof as industry was, in order to obtain elementary rights of collective bargaining."—*Columbia* (S. C.) *State.*

New Things for Old

IMPROVEMENT in industrial methods together with an ever wider distribution of the resulting benefits are the processes by which progress is accelerated and opportunities for the individual multiplied. . . .

So long as we never become satisfied with what we now possess, so long as we continue our relentless search for a better way of living, so long as industry is able to make the fruits of progress available to more and more people—we will be perpetuating that system of substituting new for old things which makes America the envy of the world as a land in which to live.—*From a talk sponsored by General Motors Corporation over NBC system.*

The Wide Horizon

Charting Course for Capitalism

By Dr. Harold G. Moulton
President, The Brookings Institution
[Extracts From an Address in Chicago]

Second of Two Articles

THE great increase in living standards which has occurred over the last 200 years has been realized almost entirely by . . . price reductions or wage advances. The statistics of wages and prices indicate that at certain periods increased purchasing power has resulted mainly from wage increases, and at other periods mainly from price reductions. Sometimes, also, improvements in living standards have occurred simply by the process of a more rapid rise in wages than in prices. It is of interest to note that the most rapid increases in purchasing power have occurred in periods of sharp business reaction following wars and in times of intense prosperity during which prices have declined abruptly with wages falling much less rapidly.

Anyone who argues that prices can never be reduced unless wages are also reduced, or that wages cannot be raised unless prices are also advanced, simply ignores the facts of history. And if anyone *should* argue that whatever may have been true in the past, it cannot be done in the future, he would be contending that we can henceforth have no further rise in living standards. . . .

Instead of having reached the limit of progress under the capitalistic system, we should be merely on the threshold of economic advancement. Building on the economic accumulations of the past and on the foundations of modern science, we should be able to look forward to a rate of economic progress in the future that would dwarf anything known in the past. . . .

* * *

It must be emphasized that the greatest problem with which business men everywhere are confronted is not production, but distribution or sales. Not merely in time of depression, but at all times, business enterprises by and large are capable of materially expanding production; but output is held back for want of adequate markets. This failure of consumptive demand to keep pace with productive capacity cannot be attributed to the satiation of human wants. With an average per capita income of only about $665 in the most affluent year that we have ever known, it is abundantly evident that vast unfulfilled wants exist.

In all this analysis we have been concerned . . . with policies of a long-run permanent character. We have said nothing about the immediate situation with which we are all . . . vitally concerned. Granted that we are clear as to long-run requirements, is it possible to do anything in the face of the handicaps with which business is now confronted? With wages already high in most lines, with taxation burdens onerous and increasing, and with profits still far from satisfactory, what is the use of talking at present about these fundamental issues?

In order to prevent possible misunderstanding, let me make it clear that I am not suggesting that prices should be reduced below the costs of production or that we should attempt to operate a profit-making business system without profits. What can't be done simply can't be done. Still I think we may well take stock of certain recent trends, and on the basis of these consider the needs in the years that lie immediately before us.

* * *

The facts show conclusively that we have had a very substantial degree of economic recovery since the low point of the depression. A very widely held theory of recovery has been that it is dependent upon rising prices in relation to money wages. The argument runs that recovery comes through a restoration of the margin of profit through reductions of wages or increases in prices; and that with profits restored money is available with which to expand business enterprises. With reference to the present recovery the facts show that since the autumn of 1933, after the first sharp rise in costs and prices under the NRA, the level of industrial prices has remained practically stationary, while wages have shown a slightly rising tendency. Profits have meanwhile, nevertheless, shown a very substantial increase. This expansion of profits, of course, reflects the increased volume of business. Such profits are the result of an expansion in the total volume of production. . . .

One of the most encouraging features of the present recovery movement has been its failure thus far to generate a period of rapidly advancing prices. The purchasing power of the industrial working population has been expanding at least in proportion to the recovery of production. . . .

In view of the present level of wages and other costs and the mounting level of taxes, it is perhaps impossible to effect price reductions in most lines of business at this juncture. Nevertheless, it should be the goal of business to resist the tendency to advance prices the moment it appears that the traffic may bear higher rates. . . .

If, as the present recovery movement broadens, we can, first, hold in check the natural tendency to advance prices at such a time; and, second, make further price reductions just as fast as increasing technological improvements now underway make such reductions possible, we will be laying the foundations for a more enduring prosperity than we have ever had in the past.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Taking Stock

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE ELECTION IS OVER. It did not go my way, and it has given me much to think about. I am still unconvinced that my way of thinking was wrong, but as a good American it seems to me it is my plain duty to see whatever I can that is good and to study to find more than I have been able to discover heretofore. When millions of others see as desirable something I have seen as all wrong, it appears that it is time I took better stock of what is being done in the government of my country. (MRS.) ETHEL GRACE ANNIS

Providence, R. I.